



JOURNAL.

Vol. V.—Whole No. 169.

NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1874.

Price Five Cents.

JAMES W. GERARD.

Endearing memories gather round thy name.
Who sowed the precious seeds of love and truth,
And turned aside from ways of prouder fame,
To scatter flowers upon the path of youth.
The marble shaft, though eloquent in stone,
And periseth, as well as pillared brass;
While they who in the hearts of men have sown
Immortal Truth to endless glory pass;
Thy pure and gentle work shall never die—
Its witnesses, like stars, are numberless,
Whose grateful tributes shall thy labors bless,
And keep thy bright example ever nigh;
And when historic pens the names engrave
Of those who loved our schools, the brightest shall
be thine.

WM. OLAND BOURNE.

Educational Notes.

ILLINOIS has rejected Compulsory Education—for the present only, we hope.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan decides the people can be taxed for the support of High Schools. Glory to Michigan! If High Schools cannot be maintained, what will become of our Common Schools? Without the High Schools, our Public Schools would be ragged schools, charter schools, like the "Charitable Grinders" schools of England.—*Chicago Teacher.*

HYDE PARK SCHOOL was destroyed by fire last Tuesday—loss \$8,000. Insurance \$6,000, in the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York.

This is from the *Chicago Teacher*: The educational sins are seven, to wit: 1. Placing faulty copies on the blackboard for children to follow. 2. Allowing expressionless reading to pass uncorrected. 3. Overlooking the first act of disobedience in a child. 4. Neglecting the art of computation in the lower grades. 5. Allowing children to be slow in giving answers in tables. 6. Detaining children after school hours. 7. Failing to close a recitation when the time of closing it arrives. These educational sins are all mortal; that is, they kill the soul of instruction and deserve condemnation.

And here is another: The Chicago Board of Education have acted manfully in preventing the appropriation for schools from being reduced. They believe that if schools are not, prisons must be built.

The following letter by an old friend we clip from the *Tribune*:

Sir—Some time since Joseph Seligman, Esq., well known as a leading banker, and a few associates, established a "Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Literature and History" in Cornell University, at Ithaca. The trustees have called to the professorship thus endowed Felix Adler, Ph. D., of this city. Dr. Adler is a son of the distinguished Rabbi Adler, and was graduated with distinction a few years since at our own Columbia College. He afterward studied at Heidelberg, where he took his Doctorate, and more recently delivered a course of lectures in this city of great interest to philologists and Oriental scholars. The appointment is especially interesting, as an evidence that the trustees of Cornell University intend to live fully up to their charter, which declares that "persons of all religious sects, or of no religious sect, shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments." That this policy, though frequently attacked, has taken firm hold upon people generally will be seen by the fact that the institution has received since its organization gifts amounting to over a million and a half of dollars from men of all shades of religious thought. Mr. Cornell, the principal benefactor, is by education a Quaker. Mr. Sage, who has given \$300,000, is a Congregationalist. Mr. McGraw, who has given about \$150,000, is affiliated with the Methodists. Mr. Hiram Sibley, who has given \$100,000, is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical School. Another gentleman, who has given \$100,000, is an Episcopalian of the Broad Church School. Goldwin Smith, who has worked and given from the first, is a member of the Church of England. William Kelly, who gave the mathematical library, was a Baptist. The gentleman who founded the University Religious Lectureship, open to all denominations, belongs to no church; and the recent gift comes from highly respected members of the Jewish persuasion. It would seem, then, that those gentlemen were in error who prophesied that the University must fail because it had not the per-

sons and pulpits of any single denomination behind it, but that its catholicity has been the greatest cause of its success.

THOMAS N. ROOKER.

New York, April 10, 1874.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

The Yale alumni had lately their annual reunion "clear out West"—so far has that little New Haven College gone (in spirit if not in body), in Porkopolis—and of course had, as usual, a good time. Not for their meeting but for its own qualities we reproduce the following letter. There is an echo in it of the "de Senectute" which we once thought the best of antique thought, but with a higher Christian feeling of the compensations of old age. And yet—if this meets his eye President Woolsey will pardon us—there is in it that regretful looking back to old things which we, preferring to fight forward, cannot accept:

Murray C. Shoemaker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I am much obliged to you, and to the Yale Association of Cincinnati, for your invitation to be present at the reunion on the 7th inst. It is quite out of my power, both for other reasons and because I am oppressed with a cold, and should be afraid, as I am, to start on a long journey. There is, however, the less need of my presence, as my excellent friend, President Potter, will probably be with you, and will speak with more authority and more exact knowledge of the alumni than I can. What he will say at that principal point of interest is what I should say; and I think we are as united in our views as two men of independent judgment can be. Moreover, he has my full confidence that in every way he will devote himself to the welfare of the college with great ability and disinterestedness. You say that a word or two about myself would be acceptable. On this point I may say that since my resignation I have done a great deal of hard work in the way of study. One desire which I had when I left the Presidency, was to finish some things which I had begun, but would have no prospect of perfecting amid the cares of that office. If I am appointed by my Father in Heaven to have two or three years of life more, I may attain to the fulfillment of that purpose. If not, some one else will probably do better what I desire to do. My general health is good. My mind, so far as I can judge, is not yet weakened by old age, although I can perceive that my senses, or some of them, are growing weaker. I am generally cheerful and more hopeful than I was when young. And certainly there is need of hope, aside from personal considerations, when the affairs of the country are conducted with so little wisdom, and when political corruption seems to be becoming more and more rampant. I congratulate the graduates living in Ohio that a member of the State Bar has been elevated to the place of Chief Justice of the United States, and he a graduate. May he be a faithful and successful expounder of the Constitution. Allow me, in closing, to say that I take a warm interest in the good name and success of the graduates, and feel myself to be one with them.

Sincerely yours, T. D. WOOLSEY.

We clip from the *Ontario Teacher* a statement of what our Canadian friends are doing in that Province, noting that they have about the same trouble there that we complain of here.

Total receipts for public school purposes in 1872, were \$2,530,270, being an increase of \$405,799 over 1871.

Total expenditure for school purposes in 1871, was \$2,307,304, being an increase of \$404,069 over 1870. Of this expenditure it is gratifying to know that there was an increase of \$194,348 over 1872 for new school houses alone—abundant evidence itself of increased interest in education. The increase in the amount paid for teachers' salaries in 1872 over 1871, was \$189,117. This shows that the time is drawing near when teachers will receive adequate compensation for their services.

The total school population of the country as reported by trustees is 495,756, while the number attending school only amounts to 433,664. If the total school population reported is correct (and of this we have our doubts), then there would be 62,092 children

of school age not attending any school. We find further, that 12,333, are reported as not attending school between the ages of 7 and 12. These facts show an alarming amount of apathy on the part of the parents and guardians. It is indeed most lamentable, that with our excellent facilities for acquiring a liberal education, with the school houses within easy reach to every child in the Province, that so many would be denied the advantages which they are designed to bestow.

The table of religious denomination of teachers reveals the fact, that of the 657 Roman Catholic teachers 403 are employed in the Public Schools, and 254 in Separate Schools.

The literary standing of the 5,476 certificated teachers is as follows:

1st Class, Provincial, 807.	2d do do do 731.
1st Class old County Board, 1,090.	2d do do do 746.
3d do do do 84.	New County Board Certificates, 2,000.
Interim Certificates, 578.	

The returns also show a decrease of 492 in Old County 1st Class Certificates, 757 in 2d Class—thus showing that teachers are endeavoring to rise to the higher standard recently fixed by the Council of Public Instruction. This of itself is very gratifying, inasmuch as it displays a commendable energy in the profession to keep up with the progress of education.

In regard to salaries the Chief Superintendent says: "The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a county \$900, the lowest, \$96 (9); in a city, the highest \$900, the lowest \$400; in a town, the highest \$1,000, the lowest \$200; in an incorporated village the highest \$750, the lowest \$144. The average salary of male teachers in counties was \$305, of female teachers \$213; in cities, of male teachers \$628, of female teachers \$345; in towns, of male teachers \$507, of female teachers \$216; in incorporated villages, of male teachers \$436, of female teachers \$212. While the increase during 1872 is satisfactory and an improvement on preceding years, still there is no doubt that among the worst enemies to efficiency and progress of Public School education are those trustees and parents whose aim it is to get what they mis-call a "cheap teacher," and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time in employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks, as one good clerk is worth two bad ones; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers; yet how many trustees and parents, in school matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing laborers, preferring to give higher wages for good laborers than to give lower wages to poor laborers. Good teachers cannot be got for inferior salaries."

In the matter of lectures by Inspectors, evidently the law is not fulfilled. The number of schools open during the year was 4,661, and the number of lectures given was only 1,280.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Having considered in a former article the relations of education to pauperism, crime and the productive ability of the citizen, we wish now to state some of the practical results of a trial of this system in our own and in other countries, with such other considerations as may seem pertinent to this question.

We again avail ourselves of the very valuable material contained in the report of Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Education of the New York City Council of Political Reform.

The experiment of compulsory education has now been tried long enough, and on a scale large enough to demonstrate its efficacy in producing the expected and desired results.

It is manifestly the only agency adapted to rid us of the growing evils that threaten the subversion of good government; and it is also the only door of entrance into that higher political condition in which is found all the elements of intellectual, social and industrial development and progress.

It has been tried in Prussia and many other German States, and "has raised her from a bankrupt and conquered petty kingdom to the ruling empire of Europe, and

made her the seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth."

It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results.

Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land.

The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

The intense activities of the present age made her seat and home of intelligence, industry and wealth." It is legalized in England, and is already in force in the city of London with the best results. Prussia, Saxony and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and as a consequence has a character for intelligence and virtue that renders her conspicuous among all the cities of our land. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan have now adopted the Compulsory system; and it is generally true that "wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become the fixed and settled policy."

claim to extraordinary and unexampled privileges over and above those of any or all other sectarian institutions.

Such claim could not be substantiated by statistics; for under the parochial system of education, out of every 10,000 of population, 1,400 are illiterates, 410 are paupers and 300 are criminals.

Contrast this with Massachusetts, which is the type and model of the free public school system; where we have out of every 10,000 of population but 71 illiterates, 49 paupers and 11 criminals!

These are given us as the results of the foreign parochial system on the one hand, and the true American system, as exemplified by Massachusetts, on the other.

Nothing could add to the force of the argument, as presented, simply by this numerical contrast.

To bring the foreign and native elements of our population under the beneficent working of the better system, is clearly the policy and the duty of both State and nation.

But for the sectarian spirit and influence—which is by no means confined to any one denomination—it would be an easy and practical solution of the whole contest to refuse any appropriations whatever to sectarian institutions.

But the determined and persistent action of any one sect inspires similar action on the part of others, and in the vain effort to balance and adjust these conflicting claims, elements of bitterness and strife are generated, and our Legislatures become the scene where sectarian battles are waged for the single purpose of getting the largest possible amount of public money for the victorious party. In this scramble for spoils, there is and can be no fair and equitable adjustment or distribution. The sooner this disgraceful and dangerous conflict is ended, the better will it be for the political and religious interests of the people.

There is but one effectual way of terminating it, and that is by laying the axe at the root of the tree in the form of such legislation as shall forever prohibit appropriations to sectarian institutions, or to any school system whatever that is not directly responsible to the State and under its exclusive direction and control.

Equal justice will thus be dealt out to all, and each sect will then be left free to pursue its own course and legitimately develop its own policy, avoiding these occasions for strife and bitterness which are becoming real sources of alarm and danger.

This, also, is the only consistent position to assume, inasmuch as "the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the several States, prohibits the establishment, either directly or indirectly, of a State religion, or the showing of any favor or giving any protection, privileges or financial support to one religious sect more than to another."

The opposition that comes from certain quarters, on the ground that their religion is not taught in our Public Schools, is, we fear, in its nature, both fictitious and fraudulent.

If the reading of the Bible is the real cause, or is made the pretext of such opposition, and its discontinuance would cause all sects to unite in the harmonious support and patronage of these schools, then we would not hesitate a moment in excluding such reading from them.

The cause of religion and Christian brotherhood will be infinitely more damaged by these contests than it can be served by hostile persistence in adhering to them. But if opposition arises out of that ecclesiastical idea that the children of certain sects must be educated in schools and by teachers holding peculiar or special theological tenets, then we say you are at liberty to take your children and educate them in your own religious faith, but at your own expense.

In so doing, they could not, however, expect to avoid their share of taxation for general educational purposes, inasmuch as being citizens of the State, they are amenable to all its laws; the shavers, if they will, of all its benefits and privileges, and under obligation to contribute their quota toward the attainment of the general good.

Under the laws of a State that tolerates all religions, but shows favor to none, no one sect could justly claim exemption on sectarian grounds, without the same exemption being granted to all others; which would be impossible.

It would be absurd to expect an American State that guarantees equal religious liberty to all to stultify itself by exceptional sectarian favoritism!

We stand together—native and foreign—upon the broad basis of equal rights, equal privileges and immunities; and every field of legitimate activity or enterprise is opened by the State to all its citizens alike.

Those who are not satisfied with this are aiming at prerogatives that will not only defraud the citizen, but in the end destroy the State.

As citizens of the Commonwealth, we have no right to take knowledge of sectarian differences; and whatever they are, if honestly and sincerely believed, they are entitled to the reverence and respect of every patriot and the Christian of every name and kind.

As individuals let us live in the bonds of

Members, or Church	Sittings.
Methodists.....	6,228,309
Baptists.....	4,360,135
Presbyterians.....	6,998,944
Episcopalians.....	1,117,212
Congregational.....	1,950,514
Roman Catholic.....	4,970,748
All others.....	21,665,064

Or, in other words, that within the period of five years the Roman Catholics, representing less than 2,000,000 in church members or sittings, have received of public money nearly as much as all the other sects combined, representing almost 20,000,000 of members or church sittings.

That it has also been greatly favored in financial growth is evident from the statement in the same report of the comparative "amount of church property" owned in 1870 by the respective denominations, as follows:

Denominations.	Am't. of Church Property.
Methodists.....	\$98,854,121
Baptists.....	41,008,106
Episcopalians.....	53,365,826
Congregational.....	35,000,666
Roman Catholic.....	60,965,566
All others.....	105,740,744
	\$354,485,961

According to the above figures, complaint certainly ought not to proceed from this quarter, unless it is prepared to lay positive

Christian toleration, charity and brotherhood with all; but, members of the State, let us rise above the noxious elements of ecclesiasticism and creeds into that purer atmosphere where the spirit of civil unity, undisturbed, may develop for all the highest social and political excellencies.

But one step in the right direction is needed to place our State upon this safe and commanding eminence, and sooner or later it must and will be taken.

Shall it be postponed until strife and impending danger have driven us to this refuge, or, foreseeing the evil, have we wisdom enough to lay aside each his own pretensions and rivalries, and, for the sake of peace and unity, surrender private and personal preferences for the attainment of the greatest moral, social and political prosperity?

With the divorce of sectarianism from the money of the State; and with the whole body of its citizens possessing the resources which education furnishes, the Empire State would enter upon a new era of intellectual and industrial development and progress, to become an example and a model for all mankind.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ERSE AND GERMAN.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday, with but two absentees, Messrs. Hoe and Kelly.

TRUSTEES COMMUNICATIONS.

The Fourth Ward complains of the heating apparatus in G. S. No. 1; in P. S. No. 12, and in P. S. 14. Referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

The Eighth Ward asks addition to G. S. 38. Referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Fifteenth Ward asks a new school to relieve G. S. No. 35. Referred to the Committee on Sites and New Schools.

The Eleventh Ward asks additional furniture for G. S. 36, and the Twelfth Ward for a new piano for the Primary School in 124th street. Referred to the Committee on Furniture.

The Twelfth Ward says it has awarded the contracts for building the new school in 128th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, as follows: Mason work to Patrick Salmon, at \$41,121; carpenter work to P. E. Reed, \$37,000, and painting to Charles B. Cornell, at \$2,935. Except as to painting these are the lowest bidders, and as to the painting the lowest bid of all came in after time.

The Nineteenth Ward asks the payment of \$273.99 on bills for necessary work on P. S. 21, on which the Board was not consulted.

The Twentieth Ward reports the award of the contract for furniture for two class rooms in G. S. 32; to the National School Furniture Co., at \$355.

These reports were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Twenty-second Ward reported that they had awarded the contracts for enlarging and altering G. S. No. 51, as follows:

Mason work, David Christie.....\$7,365
Furniture, Nathaniel Johnson.....4,635
Heating apparatus, John Elder, Jr.....4,635
Carpenter work, J. V. Donovan.....7,365
Painting, James Riley.....1,573

Total.....\$35,411
All these awards except for carpenter work are to the lowest bidder. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee, who at a later stage reported that the apparent exception was an award to the lowest responsible bidder, and the awards were thereupon approved.

The Sixteenth Ward asked an appropriation of \$1,154.08, for expenditures made necessary by the dangerous condition of flues in G. S. 45. Referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Trustees indorse a complaint of the Health Department, against P. S. 46. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The Seventeenth Ward sends in an offer of the owner of the premises on First street, which the Trustees desire to have bought for the extension of the school immediately back of it, to have the price of his lots appraised by two men, one appointed by himself and one by the Board, and asks that it be done. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Nineteenth Ward protests against having a Female Grammar Department established in the Model School. They point out that their grammar school accommodation is even now in excess of the Grammar School attendance, and that to organize another Grammar School, especially one named the Model School, will be apt to create feeling and be otherwise very detrimental to the present schools. They also raise the legal objection that they have not asked the new school.

This was read and came up later in the discussion of the Normal School Committee's report.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

The report of City Superintendent Kiddle was then read as follows:

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1874.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Gentlemen—As required by law, I herewith submit a report of the examinations of schools visited during the month of March last. These schools include those of the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and part of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, and all the colored schools, making in the aggregate forty-five schools.

The whole number of classes examined was 402, of which the instruction in 164 is reported as excellent, in 198 good, in 35 fair, in 4 indifferent and in 1 bad.

The discipline in 28 of the classes examined or inspected is reported as unsatisfactory, in all the others either excellent or good.

The general management in 23 of these schools is reported as excellent, in 18 good, in 3 fair and in 1 bad.

The reported deficiency in instruction and discipline thus amounts to about ten per cent. The attention of the Ward Trustees and other officers having the care of these schools has been called to the deficiency herein reported, and such measures have been adopted as will, it is hoped, secure in the schools and classes referred to better results for the future.

The reports received by the undersigned from the Principals of all the schools, for the month of March, show that the aggregate number of pupils enrolled at the close of the said month was 106,244, and that the average attendance of pupils during the month was 96,171, which is 7,422 in excess of the number reported for the corresponding month last year.

The whole number of days of absence of teachers during the month was 1,616, which is 668 less than during March, 1873.

Herewith is appended a list of teachers in whose classes there is reported an absenteeism in excess of twenty per cent.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY KIDDLE, City Sup't.

NAMES OF TEACHERS IN WHOSE CLASSES THE ABSENTEEISM WAS IN EXCESS OF TWENTY PER CENT. DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1874:

School.	Department.	Teacher's Name.	Percentage of Absentees.
G. S. No. 64.	Gram.	Sarah A. Cooper	43
"	"	Laura Mathews	44
"	"	Nellie Howell	42
"	"	Minnie F. Whitten	42
"	"	Clara Waterman	38
G. S. No. 12.	Prim.	Isadora Furlong	35
G. S. No. 18.	"	Isabella Forbes	35
"	"	Mary E. Gaffney	32
"	"	Kate D. Hunter	31
G. S. No. 19.	"	Jennie Savage	31
"	"	Fannie Dudley	31
G. S. No. 29.	"	Elen M. Doyle	31
"	"	Mary M. O'Neare	31
"	"	Bridget Cowan	26
G. S. No. 30.	"	Mary McDonald	24
G. S. No. 40.	"	Katie Lamb	21
G. S. No. 44.	"	Sarah E. Frazer	21
G. S. No. 57.	"	Minnie Clark	30
G. S. No. 64.	"	Sarah K. Westcott	40
"	"	Maggie J. Dunham	33
"	"	Elen A. Bailey	42
G. S. No. 65.	"	Fanny E. Bromley	34

School.	Teacher's Name.	Percentage of Absentees.
Prim. S. No. 5.	Louise Warren	31
"	Harriet Raymond	31
"	Helena McCarthy	32
"	Bertha Lowenstein	35
"	Alice Seidman	32
"	Anna Williams	35
"	Mary J. Kennedy	31
"	Julia Lynch	31
"	Emma Knight	33
"	Lizzie A. Webb	33
Color'd S. No. 1.	Wright Seaman	31
"	Elizabeth Thompson	36
"	Catharine Harley	34
"	Emma Hagerman	33
"	Angelina Dawley	33
"	Alice C. Webb	34
"	Mary C. Johnson	35
"	Emma B. Smith	31
"	Emma Magan	33

A communication from sundry citizens was partly read, to the great amusement of the Board, and then, with solemnity, referred to the Committee on Course of Studies.

The following letter from Dr. Bellows was read and directed to be placed on file:

"A lecture will be given next Sunday evening, April 19th, in All Souls' Church (Rev. Dr. Bellows, pastor) corner Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., who has given much attention to educational matters. His subject will be 'Moral Discipline in Common Schools.' Mr. Mayo is a good thinker and speaker, who has had considerable experience in educational matters, and what he says on this subject will undoubtedly be well considered and interesting, especially to teachers, school committees, etc. Any publicity you may be able to give to the announcement of this lecture will help very much to secure Mr. Mayo a good hearing. The lecture will be advertised in the papers of Saturday and Sunday; but if the teachers of our Public Schools could be officially notified by you, the interest in the lecture would of course be very largely increased. Please excuse the liberty I have taken in calling your attention to this matter, my general interest in educational matters is my apology."

"Very respectfully,
"RUSSELL N. BELLOWES."
"P. S.—The services will begin at a quarter before eight P. M. All the seats are free."

The President stated that it had hitherto been the rule to close the offices of the Board on Saturdays at 3 P. M., between May 1st and November 1st, and on motion the rule was continued for the present year.

The report of the Normal College Committee, embodied in the following resolution, came up as a special order of business:

Resolved, That the Committee on Normal Schools be, and they hereby are, authorized to organize the new Model School with two departments, one of Grammar grade for female pupils, and one of a Primary grade for male and female pupils, but that only one Principal shall be employed to superintend both departments.

Mr. West objected decidedly, referring to the protest of the Nineteenth Ward Trustees. It was clearly establishing a new school, not only without their consent, but disorganizing the schools already established.

Mr. Farr defended the resolution. It was in no sense establishing a new school, except as the Primary School was a new school. In the Normal School they had one thousand scholars who expected to become teachers. The object sought was to make them teachers in the Grammar as well as the Primary School. The present heads of the school were able, and were doing their work well; and what this resolution looked to was, that the scholars soon to become teachers be given some experi-

ence in both departments of instruction. Why not as much for the higher grade as for the lower?

Mr. Dowd, in reply, said that the Grammar School accommodation in that Ward was ample, but the Primary School accommodation was altogether unequal to the demands on it. Already they had established two new Primaries, and there was strong pressure for a third. The Model School would supply, to some extent, that need, if not diverted to other purposes.

Mr. Patterson thought the Normal College altogether a mistake, and wished to abolish the Normal College Committee and return to the old system.

Mr. West appealed to the Statute law, and argued that the authority to educate those desiring to become teachers couldn't apply to little children who could hardly tell what they wanted.

Finally, Mr. Farr moved the following as a substitute for the report:

Resolved, That the Committee on Normal Schools be, and they hereby are, authorized to transfer the Model School to the new building on Lexington Avenue between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. The substitute was adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Course of Studies, etc., reported Professor A. J. Schem as their selection for the position of Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Languages.

On the request of Mr. Patterson, therefor was laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. Brown, from the same committee, reported in favor of paying Prof. A. J. Ebbill \$1,500 to deliver fifty lectures on zoology, physiology and botany, at his rooms, to the public school teachers of both Grammar and Primary Schools. As this involved an appropriation, it was sent to the Finance Committee.

The Committee on Normal Schools presented a bill of \$377.43 for apparatus for the Normal College, which, as there was an appropriation already made to cover it, was at once passed.

They also reported that, owing to the size of the medal and the fineness of the gold used, Mrs. Ottendorfer's endowment of a prize for German in the college had not equaled the expenditure, but the committee promised amendment and meanwhile asked \$35 to meet their deficit. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The same committee reported an important amendment to the by-laws, which, if adopted, throws open the Normal College to all girls who can pass the necessary examination, whether they have passed through a Grammar School or not. On motion of Commissioner Patterson, the consideration of this report was laid over.

Mr. Dowd, from the Committee on Buildings, reported in favor of closing G. S. 51 for repairs on May 1, or as soon thereafter as the contractors are ready to commence work. Adopted.

They also reported in favor of allowing the Third Ward Trustees to advertise for the furnishing and fitting up of No. 67 Warren street for P. S. No. 37. Adopted.

They also report that the request of the Twelfth Ward to distribute janitors' salaries according to their views should not be granted. First, because the janitors' salaries are liberal, second, because the granting of the request would violate the by-laws; third, every other Ward would claim the same liberty, and fourth, because the Board should maintain a systematic control of the janitors. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Sites, asked the discharge of the committee from the subject of purchasing No. 80 North Moore street.

Mr. Wetmore, from the Committee on Furniture, asked \$50 for repairing a piano in G. S. No. 1. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported in favor of making the P. D. of No. 48 a mixed primary as to the fifth and sixth grades, the Trustees of the Ward being unanimous in desiring it, as there were numbers of little boys who would come to school with their older sisters and now went to no school, and the attendance of the sisters, there being parochial schools in the vicinity, was affected by their inability to bring their little brothers along with them.

In this connection a protest from Miss Annie A. Murray, the Principal of the Primary Department of G. S. 26, against allowing her little boys to go to No. 48, unless No. 48's little girls were allowed to come to her school, was read. [G. S. 26 is in Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue; G. S. 48 is in Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue. The Primary Department of the former is strictly for boys; of the latter strictly for girls.]

Mr. West took part with Miss Murray in claiming that if little boys were to go to 48, little girls should go to 26. He had no objection to the Principal of No. 48 getting a maximum salary, if that could be done legitimately; but let them even matters.

Mr. Beardslee said he didn't believe in reducing salaries, but this had been the earnest recommendation of the trustees and it was believed would result, not in the decrease of No. 26, but in the increase of 48 from other sources.

Mr. Brown said that the board had already adjudicated on this matter. Some time ago there had been a request to make both "mixed primaries." That request was refused after careful consideration, and the present request had even worse features of special legislation. He opposed this for this reason chiefly; but, besides, it seemed to him an extraordinary act of the trustees to come again, after their request had been solemnly denied, and seek to obtain it piecemeal.

Mr. Man said this had been the unanimous request of five men, constituting a

most intelligent board, and should have full consideration as coming from that source. Their principal ground was that it would bring in many not now in our schools at all—little boys who wouldn't come through the streets to school without the care of their elder sisters. They thought that this change would add a hundred, or even more, to the school without injuring the other. Either school had accommodation for four or five hundred more, because the parochial schools in the neighborhood had drawn off so many. It was not the salary interests of teachers, but the benefits to the children, they must consider.

Mr. West thought it was a curious turning out of ideas that the boys needed to be taken care of by the girls. Generally it was the other way. But his main objection was, that it was special legislation. He recalled the legislation they had made for special assistants, and didn't like its result.

Mr. Man said the cry of special legislation hardly had as much force here as in some other bodies. They were continually making special legislation. With the great diversities in the New York schools, and the varying demands, special legislation to meet its needs was always necessary, and the cry against it was more specious than sound.

The report was then adopted by a vote of ten to five.

Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported that the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward should take for safe keeping the library of the Morrisania School. Adopted. He also reported in favor of paying for and using certain furniture bought, but not paid for, by the old West Farms Board. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also to amend Section 141 of the By-Laws, so as to make a two-thirds vote necessary for an appropriation under it. Adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that at the beginning of the year no appropriation was made for sites or new schools in the new wards and the Board has no power therefore to appropriate \$9,000 for the purchase of a site in the Twenty-third Ward for a Primary School as recommended.

Mr. Patterson said the school was much needed, and the location good. He therefore moved that the report be adopted, and that application be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds to purchase the site and build the schools. Adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of paying Miss Camilla Bronson \$102.08 for services as teacher, and in favor of hiring 194 and 196 Seventh street for one year at \$2,750. Both of which were adopted.

They also reported in favor of paying an old bill on the turret clock of G. S. 53, for which the works are now detained by the clockmaker.

Mr. Patterson didn't see the good of the clock, but Mr. Farr moving to send the matter to his (Mr. Patterson's) committee, in alarm withdrew immediately his objections, and the payment was ordered.

The Committee also recommended the appropriation of \$150 for extra settees for G. S. No. 19, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the election of Mr. Schem was made the first order of business after the communications for next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH LANCASTER, MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Joseph Lancaster Memorial Committee was held on Monday, the 13th, at the hall of the Board of Education. Present, Daniel Slote, N. P. Beers, Leonard Hazeltine, O. Cleveland; John H. Hull, John W. Groaton, Henry Kiddle, John Crosby Brown, Albert Klamroth, James W. Farr and Wm. Oland Bourne.

On motion, the Committee proceeded to make a permanent organization.

On motion, Daniel Slote, was elected Chairman, and N. P. Beers Secretary.

On motion of Superintendent Kiddle, Andrew V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, was elected Treasurer.

On motion, an Executive Committee of five members was appointed, consisting of Mr. Oland Bourne, Henry Kiddle, John W. Groaton, John H. Hull and Charles P. Rogers. The President, Secretary and Treasurer, members *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee.

On motion, Rev. Alfred Bourne, Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, London, was elected Foreign Correspondent.

On motion, the Executive Committee were authorized to fill vacancies in the Memorial Committee, the number of which was restricted to twenty.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Course of Studies and School Books of the Board of Education, are also advisory members of the Committee as follows: John Crosby Brown, Albert Klamroth, A. F. Man, Ferdinand Tread and James W. Farr.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SAMUEL A. LEWIS.

The retirement of Mr. Samuel A. Lewis from active participation in the management of Mount Sinai Hospital was last Saturday evening made the occasion for the presentation of a testimonial expressive of the appreciation of the directory for the manifold services rendered by him during his connection with the institution, which extended over a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Lewis was one of the first to conceive the idea of the establishment of a hospital in this city exclusively devoted to the neces-

sities of the Jewish population, and it was mainly through his exertions that the Mount Sinai Institute is indebted for its present condition of success. Through his humanity numerous schemes have been devised for the furtherance of the interests of the hospital; he has successfully filled the positions of Director, Honorary Secretary, and Vice-President, and his name has been inseparably identified with its present advancement. The Committee appointed to take charge of the presentation consisted of Leopold Lithauer (chairman), Jesse Seligman, D. Benrimo, Simon Mack, Geo. R. Mawson, Louis Lavanberg, Isaac T. Meyer, Hermann Steinberger, and Isaac N. Lee, M. D., Secretary; and there were also present a large representation of the most distinguished members of the Jewish persuasion in this city. The testimonial consisted of a complete dinner-service of sterling silver, ten pieces in all, wrought by Tiffany & Co., and bore the inscription, "Presented to Samuel A. Lewis, Esq., by the members of the Mount Sinai Hospital, in recognition of his manifold services in aid of that institution during a period of twenty-one years, while serving as Director, Honorary Secretary, Vice-President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, etc." It was dated New York, April 10, 1874, and was accompanied by a set of resolutions elaborately engrossed. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, and the reply of Mr. Lewis appropriately expressed his acknowledgments of the compliment conveyed. He said that the nucleus of the fund to establish the hospital was obtained by a bequest given in 1852. The net result was \$1,400. His coadjutors were B. Beurine, A. S. Solomon, L. Bierhof, M. Bachman, N. Content, L. H. Simpson, George King, R. Davies, Geo. Henriques, H. Honig, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, John J. Hart, Benj. Nathan, John D. Phillips, John M. Davies, Henry Hendricks, Isaac Phillips and Theo. J. Seixas. Subsequently a supper was given by Mr. Lewis, when familiar toasts were proposed and responded to by Hon. Bernard Smyth, Wm. Wood, Isaac Bell, James Kelly, Charles S. Wright and others.

Tex Populi.

ESSAY ON EXAMINATIONS.

OWL'S NEST, April 11, 1874.

Mr. Editor—I told you in my last that I should try to get my peanut friend, Smike, to write a paper on examinations, which paper I should send to you, asking only a slight advance on what I should have to pay him for it. I have got the paper; he, as he has had bad luck in getting put out of the schools, I think I will not make anything on it myself, but will pay over to him all the stamps you will give for it. I hope you will come down well, for you may have to sell peanuts yourself yet, or at any rate, cocoa nuts. [I feel rather mean, Mr. Editor, to have given this as a reason for coming down. I ought to have said Smike is a man and a brother, who has to eat, drink, sleep and wear clothes.] I say nothing about the merits of the paper. I shall leave that to speak for itself. As I have told you before, Mr. Hemans agrees with me when she says, "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." [Query—Suppose the bottom should be knocked out?]

By the way, Skittles called round to see Smike after school that day we came across him. I think from what Smike has said to me, that Skittles may find a better business for Smike than selling peanuts. [I have been to see Smike myself on the sly; but now that Skittles takes him up, I think I shall do it, not on the sly, for when Skittles takes up a man it is safe and good policy to make much of him.] Skittles told Smike that he ought to find some good place here in Gotham, and Smike himself thinks that his power is more than peanuts power.

But though there may be a chance the Smike will get into better business, he is not want of funds just now, and I hope will stretch it a little on the price of the paper [I know you pay the highest price as they do at 25 Ann street], and if you lose by it, I'll tell Skittles and he will make it up to you. It would be just like Skittles to do so.

This is Smike's paper. I send it to you just as it came from him:

WHAT I THINK ABOUT EXAMINATIONS.

BY CHARLES AUGUSTUS SMIKE.

The object of our public school examinations is supposed to be to find out how much the pupils know, and how well they have been taught. (1) Do our examinations show this? If not (2) can they be made to show it?

(1) What are the facts as we [make me a child [teacher] again just for one night] teachers know them? A Principal examines a class orally in spelling. Verdict, "Cabbage-heads." A few days after the Superintendent examines the class in the same way. Verdict, "Excellent."

A Superintendent examines a class which he has been at work in a grade five months. He marks it good, or excellent—that is, he is up to grade, and fit to be sent up. In a few days the Principal sits that class of 40 in search of 20 to send up. He finds 15, and of these 5 he would not promote, on account of their low standing, did he not have to make room for pupils coming from the class below. Catch any Principal you know and ask him if Smike has not told the truth. If he say "no," send his name and address to my peanut-stand; but keep in mind that though a Principal is a brother, he is not a man, and, like Mr. Hamlet's man, he will choose rather to bear the lies he has than to tell the truth to others that he knows not of. [I once

asked Skittles why the Principals took all this so quietly, and all he said was, "Smike, I once heard of a man who ran his head against a stone wall till he didn't knock it down; he did knock out his brains, though."

Such is the state of things to-day, and has been for years. I think I have said no more on this, my first point, than will be admitted by nine-tenths of the teachers of five years' standing, either as the result of what they have seen or of what they have heard.

(2) Is there no way in which an examination may be made to mean something? Is there no way in which we can get at the true state of things and thus give every pupil and every teacher his due? I know there are many difficulties to be met, but I shall try to suggest a better method.

As an examination must bear directly upon the ground gone over, I wish first to lay down a plan to correct the funny habit which some examiners have of setting out toward Dan, in search of a teacher who has for five months been pulling on toward Beersheba. To remove this lack of understanding as to the route to be taken and the distance to be traveled, I would have everything, as far as possible, made plain and definite.

I will take spelling, for instance, in which we are now told to select miscellaneous words from the reading lessons. That is about as definite as directing a letter to "John Smith, New York," and the chance that the examiner and teacher will slip upon the same words is about as good as the chance that out of one hundred and thirty John Smiths down in the Directory, the letter will reach the right John Smith.

I would have very little done in spelling till the pupil can write or print. Then I would have one speller for all the schools in the city. This should be bound in say four distinct progressive parts, from No. 1 to No. 4. Each part should be made up of say 2,000 useful, difficult words, arranged alphabetically for ready reference by the pupil. Besides these I would have these words combined in sentences and paragraphs in such a way as to give their meaning, and, at the same time, furnish a great amount of drill in the use of capitals, possessive case, and everything else that goes to make up common, well-written English. Suppose the paragraph work takes up about five times the space of the selected words, this would make a cheap and handy book for a young pupil.

Let No. 1 be put into the lowest grade (the 8th) in the Grammar School. Let the teacher of that grade go over 1,000 words—about ten a day—in one term, with the corresponding amount of paragraph work in preparing the lesson, let the ten words be made a sure thing. The paragraphs may at first be simply copied with the book, and finally written from the teacher's dictation. In a very short time a pupil will learn by observation how to give language its correct written form. This practice, with a few simple hints from the teacher, will go far to teach him practical grammar.

Now for the examination. The Superintendent or the Principal at any time could step into the classroom and examine that class on the amount required up to that date in the term. Let him not pick out words hard or easy, but take say every fifth word from the list and examine the same by writing. Let him then select his sentences in the same way. Now it seems to me that a careful marking and counting of the errors will mean something, and that there need be no doubt about the condition of that class in spelling. The faithful teacher will get her due, and the shirk be brought up to the whipping-post.

Let the teacher of the seventh grade teach 1,000 more words when the class is sent to her. The sixth and the fifth grade will take the new book No. 2; the fourth and the third, No. 3; the second and the first, No. 4. Thus, in four years, 8,000 special words are taught; and, as we take the difficult words, a pupil ought to be at his command about 20,000 words. Heaven save us from the man who during lifetime uses more.

Suppose, now, that 90 per cent means excellent, 80 good, 70 fair, 60 poor and 50 rotten, the whole thing is reduced to figures that will not lie. If, however, a class is "rotten," where it comes into a certain grade let not that teacher bear the sins of the 50 per cent in the grade below.

This same plan can be applied to the greater part of the studies in our schools. Take arithmetic for instance; why cannot the same plan be adopted as in spelling, by giving each grade a certain fixed number of questions covering all the points to be taken up, and then let the examiner take these same questions throwing them out of their order and substituting other figures of equal simplicity, so as to change the answers only? This would all be fair and square, and the examiner could then say and with good reason, "Miss Brown, you have done well (or badly)," as the case may be. It may be objected that this tends to make the study too mechanical and prevents generalization. To this I would say, multiply your questions till they cover every point to be taught. All of the parts must make the whole, and you cannot have the whole without the parts. It should be kept in mind that the pupils in our schools have not reached the generalizing age. He who looks for old heads on young shoulders will find "cabbage heads;" while he who simply gives a pupil facts will supply the material of which logic later in life can make good use.

As it is now, teachers resort to all sorts of plans to find out which way the cat will jump, and it is not a question as to the fairness of the means they sometimes use to secure for their classes high marks. But it is not, now my object to expose the tricks

of the trade. We all know them—part of them—and suspect the rest.

The plan which I propose may not be the best, but the present system does not answer the end at which examinations should aim, and is liable at any time to open the way to fraud to all parties concerned. There can be little real success in this matter till such a plan is adopted as shall be certain and definite in its application, and shall have such safe-guards thrown around as shall make fraud impossible.

At some future time I may say something more of the great advantage that would follow to pupils, teachers, principals and superintendents arising from working under a system that would compel us to do things on the square; but just at present this is all I have to say about examinations.

After Smike had read his paper to me I objected to some of his views, but he said they were about the same as something I sent to the JOURNAL myself two years ago, and that if I did not agree with him I should have to go back on my own letter. "Smike," said I, "I am well aware that you and some others think if my letters were stitched together and read as one, the result would be an old-fashioned mental patch-work quilt of many colors. But now I ask you, Smike, as a man and a brother, if life itself is not a piece of patchwork, and is not that piece of patchwork the most pleasing which has in it the greatest variety of colors and shades? Was it not so in olden times? Did not Mr. Jacob think so when he made that nice little patch-work coat of many colors for his beloved Joseph?"

"But," said Smike, "was it not on account of that coat of many colors that he was thrown into a pit and sold, and found no end of trouble?" "Saxon," Smike went on, at the same time driving the advice home with that long forefinger, "Saxon, beware of patch-work, especially highly colored patchwork." I could not understand why Smike laid this point down with his forefinger, for that forefinger is always in earnest and is brought into use only when Smike wants to drive a thing home, as he did in his last when he stretched eternally down to his peanut-stand. I must think this over.

"Saxon," Smike continued after a pause, "I like to see a man consistent and not go back on what he has once put in black and white."

I thought Smike a little too frank in speaking of my letters. Telling people facts is Smike's weakness. His friends often spoke to him of the folly of telling the truth on this side of the Hudson, but it was no use. He went on telling facts till now Betsey and he are out. I thought to take Smike up sharp on this consistency doctrine, so I said: "Then I think you must admire the moral character of an oyster. He never goes back on anything he has once done, so far as I have heard. Even Agassiz has never said that he does."

"I admire the good taste of the oyster, though you would not think it to see how I pass him by," said Smike, slapping his pocket.

Smike had done three things at once; made a pun, told me that he could not afford oysters, and lost me my shot.

This slapping of the pocket shows me how timely is my hint that you should come down well with the stamps. Think, Mr. Editor, of yourself at a cheap eating-house, doing your best with a tent cent dinner, and unable to keep down your feelings breaking out in the following strain:

O oysters, fare ye well, a long farewell
To all your sweetmeats. Ye may open wide
Your valves for others; but for me no more.
At morn, or noon, or dewy eve you open
The shell ye lie. Nor yet in stew for me
Shall rise the savory smell. Nor yet in fry
Ye wait my coming. Fied are all my stamps,
And now in sullen sadness eat I soup
And bread; thrice happy if to-morrow bring
Me even this poor fare. But if it fail!
Saxon thought: Now hope rewrite; for when there's
not
A penny in my empty pocket left,
There's Bennett's soup-house left where I may
stand.
In line, and pay by asking blessings on
Good Bennett's head.

Now, I ask you, Mr. Editor, if this is no a sad picture. I do not cry easily, but I makes me sad to look at it.

Please tell your printer that the above is poetry from two of the greatest English poets, and don't let him knock off all the capitals. I think he makes a little free with my MS. sometimes. I don't think he ever taught school, or he would not have taken away the line I drew under "Monday forenoon" in my last. Every teacher knows those are staid words when an examination is on foot. Monday is the "danger" that is set up on your mental skating pond. Your printer is no doubt a very worthy man, but he does not know everything. I don't know everything myself.

Yours,
JOHN W. SAXON.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The following letter, from a well known friend of popular education, has been received by one of the leading Senators of this State:

LAW OFFICE OF HAWKINS &
COTTEREN, 10 Wall st., New
York, April 11, 1874.

Dear Sir—I wish to call your attention to the "Act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education," which is the special order in the Senate for Tuesday.

This bill has been prepared with the utmost care after a careful examination of similar laws now in force in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, and, to a certain extent, in the State of

Maine, and also in England and Scotland, and in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in nearly all the 38 German States, such as Prussia, Saxony, Baden-Baden, Bavaria, Nassau, Wurtemberg, Austria; in 13 of the 22 States (or Cantons) of Switzerland.

It is now or untried system of legislation. It was enforced in Massachusetts with the happiest results from 1642 down to the American Revolution, and, twenty years ago, it was re-enacted; and wherever put into operation produces the best results. It was enacted in Connecticut in 1650, and enforced for a century and a half, and a few years ago was re-enacted and is giving great satisfaction there. In Boston it has in ten years reduced truancy from school 60 per cent. Twenty years ago, in the city of Bangor, in the State of Maine, it worked almost an entire cure of truancy.

Whenever France has become a republic it has established it, and immediately it became a monarchy it has been overturned. It is the very invention of democracy itself. The Grecian republics were the first to establish it: Sparta, 825 years before the Christian Era, and Athens, under Solon, 600 years before the Christian Era. Its enforcement in those two republics made them the most enlightened and prosperous and influential countries in the world for several centuries, although they were comparatively small States.

The democratic republican governments of the Swiss cantons have enforced it for more than a generation. Sweden, Norway and Denmark are practically as free governments as ours. Their kings have about the same power as the Governor of the State of New York, yet they have no difficulty whatever in enforcing this law. It may truthfully be called the child and the handmaid of a free government.

It has come to be recognized by the great majority of enlightened nations as essential to national prosperity and happiness, hence every enlightened monarchy of Europe, as well as the European republics, have now adopted it. The experience of its benefits for a single generation so firmly establishes its popularity with the people that no question is raised against it, but its provisions from year to year by the popular voice become more perfectly enforced.

In the State of New York, we are spending twelve millions of dollars annually upon our public schools. We have 12,000 school districts and 28,000 teachers, and over one and a half millions (1,500,000) children of the school age. But the average attendance is only about half a million; the whole number that enter the school at all, even for a single day, is only about one million, while nearly half a million never enter school even for a single day for a whole year. Half of the money raised for schools is wasted, thrown away, by reason of the non-attendance at school of the children. We compel the property to pay in taxes twelve millions a year for the public schools for the sole purpose of educating the children; we have no right thus to take away by taxation properly for this purpose, unless we require and enable the children to receive the education thus purchased for them. It is not the children's fault that they don't receive this education, but it is the fault of the ignorance, avarice, vice or poverty of those who have the custody of these children.

The statistics collected by the Bureau of Education at Washington show that, as a mere laboring machine, the child, with such an education as the common schools afford, is worth from 50 to 100 per cent. more to himself and to the public than he is if he grows up in ignorance. Now, the State having provided and paid for the free education of all of the children, it is the duty of the State to see that the children are no longer cheated out of this education, which is as good as a small fortune to each child.

The State of New York pays over four millions (\$4,000,000) of dollars a year to support its criminals and paupers. In addition to this it pays over three millions of dollars a year in the city of New York alone for police to protect life and property against a few thousand criminals. If we add to this the cost of police in the other cities, we shall find that the cost to the State of New York of a few thousand criminals and paupers, nearly all of whom become such through want of education, is more than the cost of the education of its million and a half of children.

The city of New York has over 300,000 children of the school age, and yet the average attendance at the public schools is less than 100,000, and there are in the city more than 60,000 children that never enter any school, public or private, for a single day in the whole year, but are growing up in ignorance and vice.

The last census shows that the children that grow up in ignorance produce thirty (30) times as many paupers and ten (10) times as many criminals as the same children would if given such an education as our free public schools afford.

In the six New England States an ignorant person, on the average, as shown by the census, commits fifty-three (53) times as many crimes as one with such education as the free schools afford. Our duty to the State, and to the tax-payers, and to society clearly requires the passage and the enforcement of such a law as this. And when we consider the further fact that the ignorant adult, considered merely as a laboring machine, is worth to himself and to society only from one-half to two-thirds as much as he would be worth if he had received the education which the free schools provided for him, our duty to the rising generation clearly requires us to take care that they are educated.

In Sweden, with such a law as this, only three per cent. of the children are out of school. In Prussia only four per cent., while in New York the absentees are thirty per cent.

In Nassau, with a population of half a

million and such a law as this, there is not a single illiterate adult; while in the State of New York, with a population of less than four millions, there are 189,000 persons above the age of twenty-one that cannot read or write, of whom 73,000 are males and are or may be all voters.

One of the most prosperous little States in Europe is the democratic Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. They have such a law as this in force there, and the compulsory age is from five to sixteen.

In France half of the people can neither read nor write, and as a consequence they are trying to restrict the right of suffrage one-half. The Republicans there oppose this and ask for compulsory education.

In England, a few years ago, they extended the right of suffrage, nearly doubling the number of voters, and immediately they established compulsory education so as to secure intelligence in these voters. London has put the law into operation, and although it is a city of three millions of inhabitants, it finds no difficulty in enforcing the law.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, seven years' enforcement of such a law as this reduced the number of prisoners arrested fifty-one (51) per cent.; the number of thefts committed fifty-four (54) per cent., and the number of paupers twenty-five (25) per cent.

The half million of children in our State that do not attend school at all, and the 189,000 adults that cannot read and write, are sufficient evidence of the necessity in the State of New York of just such a law as this.

In every large manufacturing place in this State, thousands of children are being deprived of education entirely, and kept at work in the factories from morning until night, from the time they first enter until they pass the school age. A large manufacturer in one of our towns on examining this law, said there were twenty-five hundred (2,500) children in his place that were now being deprived of education, and although several hundred of them were in his factories, yet he was heartily in favor of the enactment and enforcement of this law, and asked to have two inspections per year of the factories, so that half the children might go out on one inspection and half at the other, to get their fourteen weeks' schooling.

Experience in Massachusetts and Connecticut has shown that it is wise to have in the law certain (1) general provisions, that shall apply equally to all parts of the State, and then (2) that each town or city should have the power to make special regulations to fit its own peculiar wants.

This act so provides. The penalties in the act are half what they are in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan, and are nothing like as severe as they are in the English and European laws upon this subject. Experience in other States and countries has shown that the enforcement of a single penalty generally cures absenteeism in a whole town, and a few years of rigorous enforcement of the law creates so strong a public opinion in its favor, that, after that, it enforces itself; or, in other words, the people obey it of their own accord. It is one of those beneficent enactments whose annual good fruits will commend it to the whole community.

New Jersey has just enacted it. California, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska and Wisconsin are about doing it.

Shall the great State of New York lag behind Connecticut and New Jersey in securing intelligent citizens?

I wish to ask you in the interest of the half million of children in this State, now being kept away from the educational feast daily spread for them, to give your support to this law.

Yours, truly,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS.

NANCY GOSSIP.

New York, April 11, 1874.

My dear readers, have you any idea who the above-mentioned personage is? If there is any spot on earth not blessed with her miserable visage just let me know, and blessings without number shall be showered upon your head.

Nancy Gossip is generally a lady who does the what-you-call-'ems her husband ought to wear. She usually leaves her domestic concerns to settle of themselves, so that she can gad about and poke her nose into other people's business.

She knows everything; she can tell you to a dot what Mrs. Smith is going to have for dinner to-day, what Mrs. Jones will have the next day, why Mrs. Ferguson's daughter eloped with a blacksmith, what Sarah Jane's new cloak cost, and where the money came from to pay for it, as a matter of course. She can also give you a complete history of every soul in the community, not forgetting their ancestors for ten generations back. Nothing under the sun can escape her Argus eyes, and what is so very strange, she always manages to see that which you couldn't possibly see if you had ten pair of eyes.

Permit your dearest Charles Augustus to steal a kiss when you are positively certain there is nobody around, and lo! before sunset you discover that your imprudence is known all over town, with a dozen or more exaggerations.

Of course Nancy Gossip was peeping where she "hadn't ought to." Lock yourself up in the privacy of your own room and whisper but a thought at the midnight hour, and the first thing you will hear discussed at the breakfast table will be that same thing.

Travel from Mainz to Jerusalem, stop at one hundred and fifty places, go where no

human foot has ever trod, and on your return you may save yourself the trouble of relating your adventures or exploits, for she has already done so better than you could yourself, even to all you have seen, said and done.

'Tis hard to tell what one should do. If you do anything, she knows it; if you do not, she thinks so, and you are just as badly off.

Nancy belongs to no particular class of society, but is hated and despised by all. She is held on sufferance by the upper circles, because she is always ready to fawn at the feet of the aristocracy; she is generally too proud to mingle with the poor, and too poor to mingle with the rich.

She generally has you engaged or married a dozen times over. Should you trouble yourself to look up the antecedents of Nancy, you will discover that she springs from the lowest of the vile, and is only her humbling sense of her own demerits and inferiority which causes her to see so much to blame in others and not in herself. I have often felt as if I would like to give her a large dose of Cayenne pepper, get four or twenty crows to hold a post-mortem examination over her worthless body, and give it to the fishes for company.

H. R. F., Eleventh Ward.

THE TEACHERS' MANUAL.

Editor of the N. Y. School Journal:

I have been badly scared. Some weeks ago I read in your "Owl's Nest" correspondence what I considered one of the best little stories "John" has yet written—that where he satirizes those teachers who are continually troubled lest the little ones under their instruction be driven to untimely death from overwork. The story was so well told that I at first supposed it was intended for earnest, and I commenced searching the latest Manual of the Board of Education to see if I could find the immense requirements alluded to in the story, but they were not there, and I was easier, but not content. Next I searched the "Teachers' Manual," and soon sat back in my chair to enjoy a hearty laugh at the neat manner in which I had been deceived. Out of the mountain of assumed requirements, I saw slowly come forth the little mouse.

The "Teachers' Manual" is, and assumes to be, a guide in teaching, just as a dictionary is a guide in spelling or in definition—nothing less, nothing more. It is not necessary to constantly consult either, but both are handy to have on the teacher's desk, and he is wise who will frequently refer to them. But no one will expect that the scholars in our schools will acquire all the knowledge condensed in either the one or the other; and had "John's" crafty pen been but a little less plausible, he had not so deftly thrown me from my accustomed balance. After this success as a satirist, it was not pleasant to see "John" fail in his next essay; but his impressionable peanut story was either beyond my capacity, or there was no meat in it. But "John" writes well, and I hope to read many more of his stories, though I shall be on my guard lest I be again deceived.

BES. W. PALM.

ACCORDING to the North China Herald, Russia is actively engaged at the present time exploring Central Asia. Captain Prjewalski has penetrated nearly to the source of the Yangtze, having passed to the west end of the Kohnor. The sources of the great river prove to be at an enormous altitude—some 14,000 feet or 15,000 feet over the sea, the lake itself being some 10,000.

Our Book Table.

THE first four numbers of a little sheet entitled *School and Home* have been sent to us by Messrs. Geo. E. Stevens & Co., publishers in Cincinnati. The design is to furnish reading papers for school children of the Third and Fourth Reader grades, that are simple and instructive, yet of such an entertaining character as to create an interest in the youthful mind. The papers are exceedingly well written by Miss D. A. Lathrop, Principal of the Cincinnati Normal School. The papers are used in many schools in our Western cities, and have received the endorsement of Hon. B. G. Northrop, President of the National Teachers' Association, and many other prominent educators. The price is \$1 50 for 100 copies, and \$12 50 for 1,000 copies.

MODEL DIALOGUES. Compiled by William M. Clark, Editor, etc. J. W. Daughaday & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

This is a collection of seventy or more short dialogues for use in exhibitions, sociable gatherings, etc., and it would probably be hard to get together such another variety with so little exceptional in morals. That some of them have a smack of familiarity, and that the moral conveyed in some has two faces, is not the fault of the authors or the modest compiler. We can give it a hearty word of commendation for the purposes it is intended to serve.

MRS. SCUDDER,

PIANOFORTE TEACHER.

Will receive a few more scholars at her residence, 54 Macdonald street.

Terms \$12 a quarter, or 50 cents a lesson.

A Lesson Class on Saturday, 11 A. M., \$2 a quarter.

Particular attention paid to beginners.

HENRY K. VAN SICLEN,

Bibliophile,

133 NASSAU STREET.

American and Foreign Publications sent by mail, post paid, at catalogue prices.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.

One time, 20 cts. per line.
Two times, 17 cts. per line each time.
Five times or over, 15 cts. per line each time.
Thirteen times (3 months) 13 cts. per line each time.
Twenty-six times (6 months) 10 cts. per line each time.
One year, 8 cts. per line each time.
General Information (4th page) one time, 40 cts. per line.
Two times and over, 35 cts. per line each time.
Five times or over, 30 cts. per line each time.
Thirteen times (3 months) 25 cts. per line each time.
Twenty-six times (6 months) 20 cts. per line each time.
Fifty-two times (1 year), 15 cts. per line.
No extra or large display type inserted in General Information.

Advertisements are requested to send in their orders as early as Wednesday of each week, in order to secure their insertion.

Address all communications on business to the editor of the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL, 23 Park Row, New York.

Learn to Telegraph.

The attention of the pupils in the public schools is hereby called to the

Amateur Telegraphic Instrument.

Which combines a sounder relay and key. Sent together with the Morse alphabet and full instructions for use, on receipt of

FIFTY CENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT WILL BE MADE TO TEACHERS.

Address, by mail or otherwise,

JAMES M. FOSTER,

Manager American District Telegraph

397 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Professor A. H. F. Hain,

Formerly of Queen's College, London, England, has the honor to inform Ladies and Gentlemen that he has just arrived from Washington, D. C., to give lessons in the German, French and Spanish languages, by a new and easy method by which pupils learn to speak, read and write from the first lesson.

First-class references. Schools and Colleges attended.

Address Prof. HAIN, 149 W. 12th Street.

MME. HAIN,

Just arrived from Europe, begs to inform families that she gives instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music at pupils' residences. SPECIALTY—beginners, children and people of neglected musical education.

Address 149 West 12th Street, New York City.

For School Teachers, Etc.**THE MAGIC INKSTAND.**

Patented. This apparatus is capable of producing ink of the best quality, sufficient to write a letter a day for ONE HUNDRED YEARS. The durability of the ink has been chemically tested, and found to be superior to that of other inks. Patented in France, Great Britain the British Colonies, &c.

R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., 68 LIBERTY STREET.

And all School Stationers and Booksellers throughout the United States.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,**National Text-Book PUBLISHERS.**

111 and 113 WILLIAM ST., New York.

113 and 115 STATE ST., Chicago.

Send for Educational Catalogue.

SLOTE & JAMES,

Stationers,

93 FULTON STREET,

Near William Street.

A full stock of BLANK BOOKS on hand, or made to order to any pattern. A call is respectfully solicited.

HENRY L. SLOTE, JONATHAN JAMES.

"GOLD PENS."

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

No. 2 Astor House, New York.

W. KRAUSKOPF,

Recommends his Institution, No. 606 Fifth Street, N. Y. City.

All the modern languages are taught there.

New York School Journal,

Office, 23 Park Row.

GEORGE H. STOUT,

Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1874.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND EXCHANGES.

Hereafter we shall have no clubbing rates with other periodicals.

By request of the Postmaster of New York, we hereby give notice that we prepay postage on all papers sent by us to subscribers, advertisers and exchanges.

The friends of this Journal are requested to send us marked copies of all local papers containing school news or articles on education. We wish to make that department as full as possible.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers removing on May 1, will please send their new addresses to SCHOOL JOURNAL Office at the proper time.

MARY ELLEN.

A strange story for a civilized and Christian city has appeared in the New York daily papers since our last issue. A little child given by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction has been apparently most terribly abused by the woman to whom they committed her; nor only abused in body by brutal whippings, but stunted in mind and soul by a terror which forbade her to tell her sufferings, by a confinement which deprived her of the sympathy of other children, as well as of that exercise in the sunlight and open air so necessary for her physical growth; perhaps even more pitiful, she was an utter stranger to those demonstrations of love, kisses and caresses which, costing nothing, are the pleasure of the parent to give, and the right of the child to receive. And the answer of the woman who has done all this is "She was bound to me. I had a right to treat her as I pleased, so long as I committed no crime." Those are not her words, but that was her meaning, when she broke out in anger at Henry Bergh and Elbridge T. Gerry. She is wrong. She has committed a crime. Cruelty to a child by a teacher, guardian, or even a parent is an assault as much as if committed on an adult. Juries give, and ought to give, large allowance to parents, guardians and teachers for suffering inflicted with an honest intent to benefit the children. Especially in the case of parents, whose faults are reproduced offensively to themselves in their children, jurors make almost too much allowance for errors of judgment in the form and extent of the punishment.

We meant to finish this by pointing out to the District Attorney his duty in the case, and to the Grand Jury their duty, should Mr. Phelps, either by pressure of business or mistake of law, fail to do his part. All this we are relieved from. Mr. Phelps has had the woman arrested for felonious assault and battery, and while he keeps a proper judicial suspense of judgment as to whether the facts are true, we think we may say, without violating confidence, that his main anxiety, in case they should be proved, is to secure an adequate punishment under the law. Any lawyer will recognize the difficulty, in a case where the sufferer's own moral status has been kept too low to permit her to be a witness of proving specific acts, and we have no law to adequately punish continued cruelty, in the absence of such proof.

But what has all this to do with this JOURNAL? Somewhat, certainly. This is a school paper, but schools are not for teachers; teachers are not for themselves. The reason for the existence of schools, the reason for the employment of teachers, the right of this JOURNAL to exist—all depend on the greater right of children, not merely to live, but to live under such circumstances that, as they grow, they grow into all the powers of humanity—strong in body, clear in mind, elevated in soul. That is their right. Exercise, rest, instruction, affection—all are their rights; and of all these this poor little child was deprived for eight years of the ten of her brief life. There are few instances quite so bad, but in too many cases a much closer resemblance is found to this typical one than is at all pleasant to contemplate. There are thousands of little children in this land to whom one, if not more, of these rights is wholly denied, or, at best, but scantily given. Affection is rarely denied, though often given under strange guises. Exercise

is almost never refused, but to often it comes in the form of work, and healthy rest is for many substituted by thie sleep of exhaustion.

We have not taken much "stock in the present bill for compulsory education. As sharply admitting a principle—the right of the State to interfere for the benefit of the children, no matter what the selfish interests of either parents or employers may be—we certainly must approve it. If nothing better can be done, let us have this clear recognition. With this, future years may bring a better, stronger law. The highest interests of the State are not manufactures, nor canals, nor agricultural produce, but

"Men, high-minded men—Men who their duties know; and knowing, are maintain."

We cannot forget that the law on which this is modeled is the Massachusetts law; nor that the Labor Commissioners of Massachusetts report that in various places it is a dead letter. That the greed of employers and the selfishness of parents still leave little children of ten or twelve in that commonwealth to labor ten or twelve hours, either wholly without the relief of the thirteen weeks' instruction, or with a mere sham relief which makes the child's burden still heavier. We expect little or no immediate good from the present law. It is too easily evaded, and its sanctions are too light; but if we can have nothing better, let us, we repeat, at least have this as a recognition of principle.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The following is the last form which the bill, originally intended to place the Public Schools under the control of the Regents of the University, a hostile body, has assumed. A little examination will show that it popularizes the Board of Regents, and is so far an advantage. It was introduced by Mr. Bostwick and may possibly be passed:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, designate nine members of the present Board of Regents of the University, who shall continue in office, and the term of office of the members of the Board not so designated shall terminate when such designation is made. The Governor shall also within the same time appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, new members of the Board of Regents, and in case the Senate is not in session the Governor alone shall appoint them, subject to confirmation by the Senate at its next session, whose term of office shall be subject to conditions hereafter named, and who, with the nine members of the present board designated by the Governor, together with the ex-officio members, shall constitute the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

SEC. 2. The Regents of the University shall before the first day of January next, classify by lot the members of the Board into six classes of two members each, who shall hold office respectively for the term of one, two, three, four, five, and six years from the first Tuesday of February in the present year and until others shall be appointed in their places, and such members shall hereafter be appointed for the term of six years by the Governor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in the manner provided by law, and all vacancies in their number shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner.

SEC. 3. The Regents of the University of the State of New York shall on and after the first day of June next be invested with all the power and shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities now conferred by law on the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with power to delegate the same, as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 4. After the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent the Regents of the University of the State of New York shall from time to time appoint the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose term of office shall continue to be three years, and who shall be subject to removal by the Regents for cause after giving him an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 5. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, from and after the 1st day of June next, shall have the power and discharge the duties now possessed and discharged by said Superintendent to such extent and within such limits as the Regents of the University of the State of New York may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 6. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be a member ex-officio of the several boards of which he is now a member.

This bill came up for a vote in the Assembly and was defeated. By a parliamentary trick it was saved from utter defeat. The vote on it was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. A morning paper thinks that in a full House it still has a possibility of life, but as it was amended by its friends before it was killed by its enemies, we do not agree with it.

As it seems a custom at Albany to change the Board of Education in name and composition every two years, we were not astonished to have the biennial appear this year.

The bill appears to have the same theoretic fault as the present law of placing the trustees, the originating and supervisory bodies, directly in dependence on the legislative and executive power. It always has seemed to us that it would be better, as they have concurrent and sometimes opposed duties, that they should draw their appointments from an equal source. It is not probable that the bill will be passed, and it therefore would be a waste of time to discuss whether appointment or election is better. The following section we certainly should like to save from defeat:

SECTION 9. Section 8 of chapter 737 of the laws of 1873, being "An act to amend chapter 395 of the laws of 1873, entitled 'An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York,'" passed April 13, 1873, so far as the same relates to the "payments for the Board of Education," is hereby repealed.

In another column appears a long and able communication from an esteemed correspondent, to which we desire to call the especial attention of our readers. In the main, we agree both with his reasoning and his conclusions. We have not verified his statistics, but are willing to rest on his words. Perhaps the chief objection to the article as a whole is that it uses the reasons for compulsory education, a matter which has a right to be considered of primary importance, as arguments against sectarian appropriations, and by unnecessarily taking two good things together injures the chances of success for both. It is hard to drive two nails straight with the same blow.

A REMARKABLE communication, recommending the teaching of the Irish language in our city schools, was sent to the Board of Education last Wednesday. Want of room compels us to defer its publication until next week.

THE "CROAKERS" OF SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor—If you don't reserve, somewhere in the columns of your paper, a place for the exposition of my views on the above, I can only attribute such injustice to the fact that you're a particular friend of theirs. I am quite sure you don't look like a man (I declare I never saw you) who has the least desire to acknowledge the relationship, and will allow me to "fire away" unmolested. My heart will break if I don't unburden it to some one, respecting this particular ill which I am doomed to suffer. So, my dear Mr. Editor (is that too familiar?) as I cannot help showing a preference, please allow me to make a victim of you, with your solemn promise not to shed more than one tear in sympathy. I wonder what the capricious dame meant (for this seems to me the most unpardonable of all her caprices) when she allowed this long-faced, miserable class of beings to inhabit the earth! Now, it seems to me she couldn't have given the matter due consideration; for, if she had, I'm sure she'd select for them that planet furthest from the sun (I've forgotten the name). They are determined, since that luminary has left them utterly in the shade, that other mortals, more congenial, will not receive its benefits. Just let them fix their falcon eyes (did you ever notice this peculiarity about them?) on a happy, smiling countenance, and they cannot depart in peace until they have succeeded in elongating it to an extraordinary degree. This seems to be their special mission here; and when they "shuffle off this mortal coil" they're happy in the consciousness of having fulfilled it most faithfully. I do believe this brief moment of bliss is all they ask "here below!" It has been my misfortune to dwell among these clouds (too dense to allow even one ray of sunshine to penetrate them) ever since I was a toddler. They follow me about like shadows, and spring up from the most unexpected sources. I wonder how long I'll have to combat against this overwhelming force! Before I acknowledge my defeat, however, I'm going to strike my last blow for freedom. I shall call in council all the victims besides myself this side of the Atlantic, and among us, if there isn't a surfeit of brains to devise a plan by which to "outflank" the enemy, then (without a sigh for what I'm leaving behind) I'll cheerfully go and have my coffin measured, for who, O' who, would suffer (perhaps for a lifetime) such a purgatory here, without a "voucher" when life is over, for a ticket of admission to a balcony seat (at least) up in the theatre of glory? Now, think of one being afflicted with a buoyancy of spirit to such a degree as to be hardly able to control an inclination to begin the exercises of the day with a jig on the heads of her scholars (the only restraining power being the reflection that such a manifestation, to say the least, would not only compromise her dignity but cause irreparable damage to that important organ of each, and forever check the developing process. In this rather happy frame of mind she inevitably meets Miss—let's call her—Black, out of pure regard for the "fitness of things," whose salutation invariably is, "Did you hear the news?" and forthwith she proceeds to relate a dismal tale, which (when 'tis too late) you discover

has been so mutilated from the various versions given, as to render it beyond human power to discover the faintest trace of originality. This tale, of course, concerns either you or your calling, and it matters not how often you've been through the furnace, your bound to be affected by it, and terribly. Your spirits are so dampened by what you've heard, that you can't help undergoing a sort of shrinking sensation. You collapse immediately; you're totally unfit to pursue your duties. All is dark for the time being; and if you had an appetite keen enough to make you devour a horse (you can hardly accuse me of hyperbole), 'twould be quite a feat, under the circumstances, to demolish a "spring chicken" (without the bones). Another friend (though a conscientious and faithful teacher and of rare ability) has a wholesale fear of superintendents. About a month prior to "the event" (I mean examination day) you're dosed daily with the most weakening details of what "she heard" these formidable gentlemen are going "to do" with us when they "catch" us. When the affair has "blown over," and you find that your gloomiest anticipations have been all but realized, and worse than all, that some one has remarked that your clothes don't fit you quite as well as they did some time ago, you feel like punning the walls with your head, with a sublime indifference as to how recently the former had been painted or how much plastering might be necessary to the walls. Now, I must confess that at my first examination (some time before the Flood), without any incentive in the shape of a "croaker," I shook (?) like an aspen leaf when a Sup' was announced. But I've since discovered (and it's a great comfort to find out these things) that the surest way to spoil an examiner (the same as with all dangerous characters) is to show the "white feather." As sure as you do that you invite either a "splendid" chance for a "good" mark, or an "excellent" opportunity for a "failure." (Don't infer from this that I am one of the unfortunates. O, no!)

To return to the "croakers," as they trouble me most at present, I must say that I am buoyed up by a single hope, "the approach of May-day." If all in my vicinity will only take due advantage of the same, I here make them a magnificent offer, for one of my salary: I solemnly promise to pay their moving expenses (if I have to borrow the money) providing they go to some other "bright hole," call it "their own," and settle there, to leave never more. E. P. (Gram. School No. 23).

THE EVENT OF 1874! THE EVENT OF 1875!

GRAND OPENING

OF
P. T. BARNUM'S
Great Roman Hippodrome

AND
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

THE LARGEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE WORLD.

OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MADISON & FOURTH AVENUES, 30TH & 31ST STS. Erected and Equipped at an expense of NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS!!

REVIVAL

OF THE
CLASSIC SPLENDORS OF ANCIENT
GREECE AND ROME.

GRAND CONGRESS OF MONARCHS

Giving a
LIVING REPRESENTATION OF THE KINGS
EMPERORS AND RULING MONARCHS OF
THIRTEEN DIFFERENT NATIONS
FROM THE REIGN OF JULIUS
CESAR DOWN TO THE
PRESENT DAY.

Elegant Chariots Drawn by Richly
Caparisoned Horses,

and driven by
WARRIORS CLAD IN JEWELLED ARMOR.

The most magnificent and dazzling spectacle ever witnessed in this country.

CHARIOT RACES,
HURDLER RACES,
FLAT RACES,
STEEPLECHASE RACES,
BAGGAGE RACES,
SACK RACES,
CAMEL RACES.

First appearance in America of
JOIGNERREY,

The Celebrated French Hercules,
From the Great Cirque Imperial, Paris and Cirque
Hercule, Germany.

The Strong Man of the World, who lifts two horses
while hanging by his feet from a trapeze.

The finest collection of
RARE WILD ANIMALS

in the World,
And Noxalities without number.

Admission, \$1.00, 75 cents, 50 cents, and
25 cents.

DREKA'S

DICTIONARY BLOTTER

USEFUL TO EVERY ONE.

A Combination of Blotting-Case with complete List
of Words which writers are apt to spell incorrectly.

For sale by Stationers and Booksellers.

Toral College and School News.

10 CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers terminating on May 1, will please send their new addresses to SCHOOL JOURNAL OFFICE at the proper time.

M. KRAUSKOPF'S INSTITUTE.—The eighth annual examination of this popular institute will be held at Turn Hall, Nos. 64-66, East Fourth street, on Saturday, April 18, at two o'clock p. m.

COMPULSORY.—The bill to secure to children of the State of New York the benefits of elementary education passed the Assembly on Wednesday by 68 yeas to 35 nays. It is now before the Committee of the Whole in the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass in a few days.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., will deliver an address on Sunday evening next at the Church of All Souls, Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, on the subject of "Moral Discipline in Common Schools." Every teacher ought to be present.

TEACHERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—This truly popular Association continues in its noble work, and is in a most prosperous condition, both numerically and financially. Almost the first duty performed by the teachers of the new Wards lately annexed, was to enroll themselves as members of the Association. To all yet outside we most fervently say, "Go thou and do likewise."

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES.—We have received the annual catalogue of the above-named school, and are pleased to see that it is in a flourishing condition, with no less than 162 pupils in its various classes. We notice, however, in connection with it, what is not generally noticed in other schools of technology, that its graduates rather take to the collateral than the titular studies—chemistry, metallurgy and civil engineering holding a full share of the graduates with those devoted to mining engineering proper.

CAUTION TO TEACHERS.—A man, aged about thirty, is in the habit of visiting our schools and representing that he is a writer for the N. Y. Times, on the strength of which, as he is generally "short," he borrows small sums of from one dollar to five from the teachers, which of course is never returned. The Times has no such man in its employment, and we hope that the next attempt to victimize a teacher will be followed by the arrest of the swindler.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.—At a recent visit made by Trustee L. G. Goulding, of the Seventh, to G. S. No. 2, he was so well pleased with the general appearance, discipline and attainments of the scholars, that he has decided to award, at Christmas, two gold medals—one to the Male, the other to the Female Departments—to be given to the most meritorious pupil; conditions to be decided by the Principals of the Departments.

As a practical measure, and, in our opinion, most deserving of imitation, is the authority given to the Principals of the Male and Female Departments to announce to their teachers and scholars, that to the class in each Department having the smallest percentage of lateness from the present month until the close of the term for vacation, Mr. Goulding will award a valuable prize. This looks as if the Seventh Ward meant business. We are informed that since this offer has been made, the lateness has been reduced from twenty pupils daily to only three. The teachers and pupils are alike anxious to keep up the reputation of their Departments, and the boys are determined that the girls will not outdo them in early rising.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE NEW YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

The eighth annual closing exercises of the New York Evening High School were held last Friday night at Steiway Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The spacious hall was completely filled with an assemblage, which, for elegance and intelligence, has hardly been equaled during this season in the city. At least three thousand people were gathered to listen to the oratory of the youthful aspirants for fame, and by frequent applause gave expression to their interest in and hearty appreciation of the efforts presented by the competing candidates for the honors of the evening.

On the platform a large number of gentlemen well known in New York in connection with the cause of education had seats, among whom were: Wm. H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education; Jared S. Babcock, Principal of the school; Commissioners A. J. Mathewson, Klamroth and Traud; Henry Kiddle, ex-President Smythe, of the Board of Education; President Hunter, of the Normal College; Professor D. B. Scott, John Jasper, Jr., Leonard Hazeltine, the oldest public school principal in the city; B. D. L. Southerland,

President of the School Teachers' Association; Alexander McL. Agnew, David L. Knapp, James R. Cumming, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, of the Supreme Court; Judge W. E. Curtis, of the Marine Court; President Vance, of the Board of Aldermen; Professor Dougherty and Judge Otterbourg. William H. Neilson presided, the Committee of Award for the best literary production of the evening being composed of Commissioner A. J. Mathewson, Superintendent Henry Kiddle and Hon. Abram R. Lawrence.

The band, under the direction of the Chief of Orchestra, Mr. Fried. Rietzel, having rendered the overture to "Der Freischütz" in excellent style, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., offered prayer, and the following programme was then carried out, the selections being, without exception, of a very meritorious character, and rendered in fine style:

1. Music, Overture, "Der Freischütz."
2. Prayer, C. M. Vos.
3. Music, "Der Freischütz," Trauermarsch.
4. Oration, R. Schuman.
5. Oration, Francis J. Walsh.
6. Music, "Der Freischütz," Reform.
7. Music, Introduction to Ferial Chorus, "Lohengrin," W. Wagner.
8. Oration, Henry Graess.
9. Oration, Wm. de Wolf.
10. Music, "Der Freischütz," National Anthem.
11. Oration, Chas. Evans.
12. Music, "Der Freischütz," "Ad Syn."
13. Presentation of Prizes, Hon. Wm. E. Curtis.
14. Presentation of Prize for the best literary production of the evening, A. J. Mathewson.
15. Music, "Der Freischütz," "Carnavalbilder."

The addresses of the young gentlemen, which were far above the average, some of them even ranking as high as those usually heard at University Commencement, received the hearty applause of the audience. Judge Curtis presented then the following prizes to the successful contestants:

Architectural Drawing Class.—The first prize for the best specimen of architectural drawing (the new Court-house) was presented to David Gilchrist. The prize was "Ferguson's History of Modern Architecture."

The names of those deserving honorable mention in this class are as follows: Lemuel Burnett Edwards, Edwin J. Sutphin, Emerick Kiss, Alexander B. Traud, Chas. McGlade.

The second prize, for the most improvement, to George A. Schimmel, the prize being Wordsworth's "Greece."

The gold medal for the greatest proficiency in perspective drawing, given by a friend to the school, was awarded to George B. Christian.

Two boxes of instruments, donated by Inspector Agnew, were presented as the second prize to Alexander Walker and David McElroy.

Free-hand Drawing Class.—In the free-hand drawing class, the following prizes were awarded:

The Tiffany medal to Jeremiah J. Sheehan, and honorable mention made of John J. Culbertson.

The Mitchell and Vance prize, consisting of two bronze statues, was given to Joseph F. Purcell, and honorable mention was awarded to Christopher Gress.

The Zaber Prize was awarded to William Locke, and the Agnew Prize to Alexander L. Pontalae.

The Committee of Award for the best literary production of the evening, consisting of Judge Lawrence, Superintendent Kiddle and Commissioner Mathewson, through the latter gentleman submitted their report, which said that after careful consideration they awarded the prize to Maurice Straussky, who delivered the oration on "Governmental Interference," and made especial and honorable mention of Charles Brand, whose oration was on "National Integrity."

The following named students, having attended three years and having made satisfactory improvement, received diplomas: Henry A. Pfeiffer, Geo. Panowski, Thos. D. Ellis, Wm. J. McKenna, Thos. Hewitt, Jr., Walter John Ford, Moses Sahlein, Gustave Hamburger, Adam Johnston, Edward Lawrence Murphy, John Joseph O'Connor, Wm. Solifrey, Herman L. Wattenberg, John Valentine Buskirk, Frank A. Schmidt, Joseph P. Daly, Isaac Lambert, Wm. A. Wilsonack, Harry D. Entwistle, Alex. Dalrymple, Thos. J. Barrett, Henry Graess, Edmund J. Kellogg, John J. Purcell, Patrick McCartney, Augustus Hess, Daniel Rooney, Charles Brand, Owen Moloney, Henry Edward Alchorn, Charles Henry Gross, James Jacob Joy, Wm. H. Schroeder, Jr., Chas. Danenbaum, Albert Menie, Robert Leo, Hugh J. Flansky, Geo. Bernard Christman, Lemuel Barnett Edwards, Michael Kelehar, Geo. Alexander Schimmel, David McElroy, Jacob Cooper, David J. Hollman, Fred. A. C. Frederich, Martin Frank, Chas. S. Magnez, Frederick Petrie, Julian E. Cummings, Edw. Emmet Collins, J. Henry Meyner, Andre Schmitt, Louis C. Niedermeyer, Henry Wagner, Jr., Peter Smith.

After the presentation of the prizes, Commissioner Mathewson, Judge Curtis and William H. Neilson addressed the audience, and the exercises closed with music.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

—Use Uncle Sam's Cough Cure, twenty cents a bottle, for coughs, colds or any throat trouble.

—Good second-hand and misfit carpets a specialty at 142-144 Fulton street, corner of Dutch. Entrance in Dutch street. All sizes, good patterns. Call and save money.

—A very delicate bloom upon the cheek is something to be admired. Those ladies who are not naturally gifted this way should use *Madame de Rose's Antiseptic*, which is a harmless and elegant French preparation. Avoid liquid compounds. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents. Miller Bros., 113 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—The most beautiful collection of choice flowers may be seen and had at Haupt Bros., 795 Broadway. Haupt Bros. furnished nearly all the flowers for the churches last Sunday. Who does not like flowers? and who cannot enjoy the sweet perfumes of the lily of the valley, and the rose or pink? Go to Haupt Bros. and be happy.

—A remarkable event in the amusement world will be inaugurated next Thursday night, the occasion being the grand opening of Mr. P. T. Barnum's great Roman Hippodrome and Zoological Institute, which occupies one of the largest of our city blocks and is the largest place of amusement in the world. As it cost a million dollars, and as the gathering of the different parts of the entertainment have cost nearly as much more, besides the expenditure of much time and trouble with the exercise of rare judgment, the exhibition must necessarily prove to be a great success, especially at the exceedingly low rate of admission, twenty-five cents. We are informed that the establishment will seat 5,000 persons.

—The Expansive Bill-holder is a neat, handy article, which we recommend to merchants, bankers, traders, doctors, teachers, collectors, tax gatherers, grocers, bakers, coal dealers, milkmen, farmers and all classes of persons who have accounts with their fellows, will find this bill-holder better adapted than any other article manufactured, to hold or file their bills, receipts, invoices, mortgages, deeds, bonds, legal documents, lawyers' briefs and arguments, policies, and all kinds of accounts and papers which need to be filed or arranged so as to be readily referred to and easily accessible. There are three sizes of the bill-holder, adapted to the uses required: the smaller for collectors and bank notifiers; the second for all ordinary bills and receipts; the largest size for lawyers' papers, deeds, mortgages, bonds and policies. For sale by John D. E. Mack, No. 113 William street, New York.

—Modern invention has achieved a new triumph which is destined to become as popular and as widely introduced as the sewing machine, in the Utility Patent Adjustable Table. What the former accomplishes in the reduction of labor with the needle the latter does with the scissors. These two great inventions now combine to render what was formerly a drudgery a recreation. It being also adapted to so many other requirements of the household, no family of enterprise and intelligence once becoming aware of their merits will long remain without one. Combining the important merits of adjustability to any height and the capability of being folded compactly. For teachers or pupils they will be found invaluable for writing, reading, drawing, or study at home. Also a great convenience in the school-room. The tables can be seen at No. 798 Broadway.

THE PARAGON GOLD QUILL PEN.—The Scientific American of the 17th ult. has an article highly commending this great invention of Mr. C. W. Fisher. It is indeed a great boon to those who have much writing to do, and especially to those who still use the quill pen on account of its superior flexibility, its lightness and its freedom from wearisomeness to the hand. Very many improvements have been made in metal pens, but none, we think, can be used with the same ease as the quill. Mr. Fisher, after many years of experience and careful experiment, has perfected a process of tempering the gold used in the manufacture, and has obtained for his pens the best qualities of the quill pens, without their defects. In this we fully believe he has succeeded; and he guarantees to suit any hand, whatever may be its peculiarities. Mr. Fisher's address is at 102 Fulton street.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face and other parts of body, dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat, palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with weak throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat, distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast and shoulders, colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat, constipation alternating with diarrhoea, piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities, rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs especially at night, cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE FOR LIVER DISEASE. Rusk, Texas, May 10, 1873. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 83 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs. and is robust and healthy. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicine.

GOOD NEWS

For Boys, Girls & School Teachers.

A New and Sure Thing in Penmanship—Writing a Useful as well as a Fine Art—Bad Writing, like Bad Spelling, no longer Excusable—How Everybody may become Good Penman—All about the "Ellsworth Tracing Method of Penmanship," and where it can be obtained.

Send 25 cents for "The Writing Teacher," one year, to

H. W. ELLSWORTH & CO.,
Copy-Book Publishers,
143 & 144 GRAND STREET,
From 795 Broadway, N. Y.

LIQUID SLATING

\$4 per gal., \$1.75 per qt.

\$3.25 per hf. gal., \$1.12

Slatic Liquid Black Diamond Wall Slating.

N. Y. SLICATE BOOK

SLATE CO.

Guaranteed the Best.

Send for Catalogue.

191 Fulton street.

BLACK BOARDS

Prof. Webster's

NEW METHOD OF

Equation and Rapid Reckoning.

This is valuable to bankers, book-keepers, business men, clerks and teachers. This system of famous "Lightning Calculator" can be learned and applied by any one. It only requires one division in debit and credit accounts, and saves two-thirds in time and labor. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures.

Price 50 cents. For sale by bookdealers or by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

J. B. WEBSTER & Co., 114 Eighth Ave., New York.

WEBER



PIANOFORTES.

Induced by the leading Artists of the World and the

From as the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

The great durability and their long standing in time has made the Weber Pianos the favorite instruments for School Teachers and Seminars, and they are more extensively sold for their purpose than those of other makers.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

• WABEROOMS, •

Fifth Avenue, cor. 16th St.,

NEW YORK.

ROHRBECK & GOEBELER,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

in

Chemical Apparatus,

PURE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,

used in

CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, PHOTOGRAPHY, THE

TECHNIQUE, ETC., MINERALS.

No. 4 Murray St. (near Broadway), New York.

THE ANALYSIS OF ARITHMETIC.

A thorough and exhaustive Synoptical Classification of the various topics of

ARITHMETIC,

Designed for the use of TEACHERS and ADVANCED STUDENTS.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Address the Author,

C. F. R. BELLOWES,

Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Hunter's Helps to History;

Or, Historical Cards, have been sold in all the States and Territories since December 10, except South Carolina, Utah, New Mexico and Alaska. A box containing a full set, with directions for playing the 30 Games, sent by mail for 75 cents. Address,

Circulate FREE.

D. ECKLEY HUNTER,

PRINCETON, Gibson Co. Ind.

Adopted for Use in the Public Schools of New York City.

MISS YOUMANS'S FIRST BOOK IN BOTANY.

Price \$1.00.

Among the prominent cities that have adopted this work for exclusive use are the following:

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND, NASHVILLE, TOLEDO, KANSAS CITY, LAW-

RENCE MILWAUKEE, ETC., ETC.

It has also been adopted by the State Boards of MARYLAND, ARKANSAS and ILLINOIS.

The characteristic features of this little work may be summed up as follows:

First. It lays the foundation for a knowledge of Botany in the only true way, by providing for the actual and regular study of plants themselves. This practice is enforced by the plan of the book.

Second. It provides for a systematic training in the art of observation.

Third. This plan first supplies the long-recognized deficiency of object-teaching, by reducing it to a method, and connecting it with an established branch of school study.

Fourth. The method is entirely practical.

Miss Youmans's Second Book of Botany.

A Guide to the Study and Observation of Plants. Price \$1.50.

The Second Book begins where the First left off, and completes the scheme of observational plant study. Sample copies of above mailed to teachers and school officers, post-paid, on receipt of one-half price.

Henslow's Botanical Charts.

Modified and adapted for use in the United States, by ELIZA A. YOUNG. Price (10 Charts, with a Key, Mounted on Rollers), \$18.00.

One of the most attractive, interesting and instructive accessories for the School-room ever published.

A full description of these Charts, and a further exposition of Miss Youmans's Botanical Method will be found in the *Educational Record*, sent free to any address. The interesting Essay by Miss Youmans of the "Educational Claims of Botany," will be mailed free on receipt of stamp. Address,

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

Greenleaf's Mathematics.

PARKER'S EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION, And other popular School Books.

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO., Publishers.

New York Agent, ORLANDO LEACH, at Mason, Baker & Pratt, 143 and 144 Grand street.

For Schools.

Thacker's Violet-Black Ink

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Sold in Quarts, Pints, Half-pints and Cottage Stubs, by all Stationers.

JEWETT, ST. JOHN & CO., Sole Agents, 18 and 20 Liberty Street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

UTILITY

PATENT ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

New, Novel,

Useful, Unique.

May be adjusted from 22 to 38 in. in height, and folded in a moment. Obviates the necessity of the lap board and is the best Table for writing, reading, games, etc., or the sick chamber in use.

LANDIE, SARGENT & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

793 BROADWAY.

BLACKWOOD & CO.'S

"JETOLINE,"

The new and ineffaceable Marking Ink for Cotton, Linen, Etc.

Its advantages over the ordinary Marking Ink are as follows:

1. It is fixed and rendered a fine and permanent Black by the very process that in time obliterated all others, viz., washing in soap and water.

2. It is a finer and much deeper black, and never turns brown.

3. It requires no heating, and no preparation.

4. It is perfectly durable, no matter the amount of washing.

5. Four times the quantity at the same price.

6. Either Metallic or Quill Pens may be used.

For prices apply to your Stationer, Druggist, or

The James St. John Stationery Co.,

No. 75 JOHN ST., N. Y.

Sole Agents and Importers of

Mathematical Instruments,

Whitman's and German DRAWING PAPERS, French and English WRITING PAPERS, Imperial and Blackwood's INKES, and miscellaneous Stationery.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 361 Broadway,

E. opp. Metropolitan, CHRONOS AND FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, GLASS SCOPES, MAG-

NETHOSCOPES, ALBUMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Celebrities, Photo-Lithen Slides a specialty.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

Anything You Want

That can be bought in New York City can be obtained with cheapness and dispatch, by sending to STERLING & NOBLE, General Purchasing Agents, 57 Park Place, New York. Send stamp for circular, stating place or occupation.

SAMPLES TO TEACHERS,

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

THE GOLDEN RULE!

10 CENTS TO \$5.00 EACH.

10 Year Dealer will send checks to the rest, send to Stoughton, 101 Nassau St., New York. (Include postage for the New Century Calendar, with Sample Book. Samples sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.)

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Antheo!



Something New for the Ladies.

A French preparation for beautifying the complexion, which does not injure the skin. The use of this delicate powder cannot be detected, so lifelike are its properties, imparting smoothness, transparency and rosy freshness to the skin, besides being permanent in its effects. It does not dry and crack the skin; it contains no minerals or poisons. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States. Price 50c. per box.

AGENTS.

ANY PERSON, old or young, of either sex, can make an independent living in the city or country, any season of the year; no capital required. This is a rare opportunity for those out of work to make an independent living. Full instructions mailed for ten cents. INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION, 1234 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the handsomest Engraved Visiting and Business Address Card ever produced. One agent made \$450 in 12 days during the panic. Immense inducements to agents. 15 beautiful samples sent to any address for ten cents. Send stamp for descriptive circulars and terms. LLOYD MAP COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAP AGENTS.—LLOYD, who made all the Maps for General Grant and the Union Army during the great civil war, and whose certificates he publishes, has just completed for 1874 two of the greatest selling MAPS yet produced on cloth; \$30 a day can be made by man or woman. Country rights given. Send stamp for descriptive circulars and terms. LLOYD MAP COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms Free. Address Geo. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women **Business that will Pay** from \$4 to \$8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address **J. LATHAM & CO.,** 222 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Profitable Employment.

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address **W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,** Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

FREE AGENTS OUTFIT

70 consist of 1 doz. Stereoscopic Views, 30 Album Views, 2 large Chromos, 1 book, 30 other articles of Jewelry, etc., all sent free to Agents who mean business and will enclose 25 cents for postage. Address **C. W. MILLER & CO.,** Gansevoort, N. Y.

Greatest Novelty of the Season. 150,000 SOLD.

GLASS CARDS. See BLUE, WHITE, and other colors. Each set 1 doz. \$1. Must have Agents who mean business. Full particulars free. Trial samples, with which at least \$30 can be easily earned, per day. Don't miss this chance; write to day. **F. & S. SMITH, RANGERS, MAINE.**

WANTED—A Private Teacher to give thorough instruction in the studies of the first grade of Ward Schools. Address, with terms per hour, and references, **C. H. WILLIAMS, 135 West 23d Street.**

WINTERBURN CHORUS.

A Vocal Society for Ladies. **HENRIETTA BREDE,** President. **CHARLOTTE WINTERBURN,** Musical Director.

Ladies desiring to join are invited to attend a General Conference on Thursday, Feb. 11, 8 to 10, at Chapel of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.), on Fifth Street, between Madison Ave. and Grand Central Depot.

SINGING CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN

(Evening.) Under the direction of Mr. O. W. Winterburn. (From Mr. Tyng, Organist of Holy Trinity.)

MY DEAR SIR: As one of your class, I am happy to bear testimony to your success in helping me to use my voice rationally and naturally. Your theory of voice-mechanics was a scientific revelation to me, and, as I acquire the ability to use it, I see more and more to admire in it. I find that both in speaking and singing, I have all my life abused my vocal organs to the great loss of clearness and flexibility of tone, and comfort in the use of the voice. If I am able to recognize correct scientific teaching in any department of knowledge, you certainly should be awarded high rank as a teacher who has mastered the principles of his science, and can educate another in those principles with an enthusiasm which will compel success. I am perfectly satisfied with my own progress, and that of my associates under your guidance. Very truly yours, **T. M. TYNG.**

Tuition in Voice-Building, Sight-Reading, Harmony and Piano-Forte. Ladies and Gentlemen take special teachers of music. Send for circular containing testimonials from nearly two hundred pupils.

Mr. & Mrs. Winterburn, 150 East 35th Street.

MAUCK'S HERALD

is a large, light-colored, fortnightly column literary Weekly. Each number is complete. In its columns will be found a choice variety of GEMS in every department of literature of interest to the general reader.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

New agents wanted. Send 25 cents for a pair of beautiful chromos and a specimen copy. Full and complete particulars.

Address **L. W. MAUCK, Chebucto, O.**

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS, MONTHLY REPORTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.,

Promptly, neatly and cheaply executed at the

SCHOOL JOURNAL OFFICE,

23 Park Row, New York City.

MUSIC LESSONS.

National American University of Music AND OTHER LIBERAL ARTS.

Chartered by Special Act of Legislature.

J. Jay Warner, President. Dr. O. K. Gann, Secretary.

92 Clinton Place, Eighth St.

STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY.

THE Lafayette Scholastic Bureau,

Prof. JOSEPH CLAIRVAUX, late of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Manager.

607 Broadway, Room 5, NEW YORK.

Introduces none but competent teachers.

A. S. GUMBART,

255 Broadway, New York

(Opposite City Hall, Room 31).

Ornamental Penman and Designer on Wood.

Resolutions, Diplomas, Memorials, Charters, Title Pages, Pledges, Maps, &c., artistically executed.

Ornamental Resolutions a specialty.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

Of the Mount Carroll Seminary, Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., of Chicago, says: "We feel warranted in pronouncing this school, for all the highest purposes of education, one of the best in our knowledge. We regard it as unsurpassed in the West, whether as respects the judiciousness of the discipline or the substantial value of the instruction." Says the Examining Committee: "This school still stands where it has stood the past fifteen years, the best of any similar institution in the West." Says a report of the examination and commencement exercises of the year just closed: "The school has never been fuller, nor did itself more credit than at the close of the present year."

The Music and Painting Departments

are not so well as the other departments. Diplomas and Medals given to those completing the course. 160 in Music (Class in one year). Expenses moderate for the advantages given. Large discounts to daughters of clergymen. Regular aid afforded to those needing it. Manual given gratis to those who have been successful in their studies. Extraordinary advantages given those preparing to teach Music, Painting or both Branches. Students admitted at any time.

The School Year Opens the Second

Thursday in September,

being the twentieth year under our Principal. Send stamps and get the Oaxac (the student's Journal) and Lithograph of Seminary. Address

Principal of Seminary,

Mr. CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, Md.

BOOKKEEPING, MADE EASY.

by which all can readily learn. A short, simple, and complete system. The whole art in a few pages. Every merchant, mechanic and young man should buy it. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents, by

H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

Cor. of 49th Street and 4th Avenue,

New York City.

Regular courses in Civil and Mining Engineering; Metallurgy; Geology and Natural History; Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Special students received for one of the branches taught. Particular attention paid to Analytical.

For further information and catalogue apply to

DR. C. F. CHANDLER,

Dean of the Faculty.

THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

25 Fourth Avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Reading, French and German. Ladies' Department Day and Evening. Telegraph taught practically. Demand for Operators.

National School

OF TELEGRAPHY.

139 EIGHTH STREET,

(Bet. B'way and Fourth ave.) NEW YORK.

Is the largest and most successful School for giving thorough instruction in Telegraphy, and fitting students for positions in the United States. Thirty-eight distinct offices, placed in charge of as many pupils, who transact business in the same manner as in regular Telegraph Offices. Practical instruction in management of offices, instruments, wires and batteries. A visit to this school at any time will convince all that it is no humbug. Terms, etc., to be had by applying as above.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Corner THIRTIETH ST., BROADWAY,

Junction Sixth Avenue.

Established 1854. Specialties: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, Languages; 14 writing lessons, 22. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and teachers. Instruction every day and evening.

TEACHERS WANTED for English, French, German, Classics, Painting and Music, to introduce to Families, Schools and Seminars, throughout the country. Send for MURRAY PLAN. Address

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION,

No. 127 Broadway, New York.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art have induced the publishers to revise and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new world of science an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and social arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and the same revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large additions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is anxious to know the particulars.

Great battles have been fought and important issues maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers, but to give greater lucidity to the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

Some of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and content as the original, but with a far more complete and accurate representation of the facts of history and science, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by a larger experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations, which are introduced for the first time in the present edition, have been added not for the sake of ornament, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and are of the most accurate and reliable character. They are of the most beautiful and artistic execution, and are of the most valuable character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 300 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand wood engravings, and with numerous colored lithographic maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In Extra Cloth, per vol. \$5.00

In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol. \$6.00

In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol. \$7.00

In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol. \$8.00

In Full Russia, per vol. \$10.00

These volumes now ready. Subscribers volume, will be sent to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 300 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand wood engravings, and with numerous colored lithographic maps.

* * * Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

Free-Call CANTAMBERS AGENTS WANTED.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,

54 & 55 Broadway, New York.

THE

New York Miscellany,

A Monthly Journal of Literary Progress.

First Number ready April 15, 1874.

Size of page, 9 1/2 by 12 inches; 16 to 34 pages. \$1.50 a year; 4 months on trial, 50 cents; 15 cents a copy. Specimens mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

No Cash Rates; no Change. Value received in The Best Stories! Sprightly Sketches! ARTICLES WITH THOUGHT AND SNAP IN THEM.

We give substantial cash remuneration to Agents for getting one dozen, or one hundred subscribers; no patent price payments.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female.

CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBER.

ARTICLES ALL ORIGINAL.

A Romance. By DR. KILPATRICK.

Sun-Rise Cox. By REV. CHARLES WHEELER.

Denison, Washington, D. C.

Economy of Law. By A. C. TRIPPE, Baltimore.

Universal Language. By REV. J. N. FRAZER, Ph. D., Prin. State Normal School, Mass.

Western Article. Genuine. Name stamped on the Wrapper. By F. M. McDONAGH, editor Nebraska Herald.

Baby and I. A Poem. By N. S. EMBERTON, Boston.

Historic Hurraygraphs. Last of the Mammals. By BLANCH WILKINSON, of Mississippi.

Manuscript Manual. For those who Write for the Press. By J. W. WOOD, Davidson, N. C.

Were Our Creek Indians of Latin Origin. By H. B. CHANDLER, Oreg.

Five Times Rejected. Inexplicable. By an Old Amateur.

Favorite Fashions in New York. Helioglyphs. By BLANCH WILKINSON, of Mississippi.

Cook's Carving. The Right Way to Cook and to Eat. By ANNA LYTICAL LIVER.

Breakfast Buns. Made of Books and Writers. Art and Artists. Stage Furnishings.

Feuilletons. Fresh and Sweet, for After-dinner. Grains for Grangers. Seed Corn.

Political Pickings. Not funny, but frank and fair.

Educational News. By Telegraph, of course. Insurance Notes. Very dry. No protest.

Lecture Lights. Brilliant and Non-explosive. New Crusade. A Jump against Content.

Projective Problems. The Suffering Sex and Suffrage.

Social Meetings. Few and Fine.

Sensation Salads. Piquant and good between meals.

Address **AUTHORS' PUBLISHING CO.,**

27 Great Jones St., New York.

WOULD YOU SEND US ONE SUBSCRIBER?

Try it Four Months for 50 cents.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

What Next? 25 Cents.

Best, cheapest, and by far the cheapest magazine in the country. Published weekly. Contains 25 Cents a year. Magnificent Chromos, Engravings and 300 Pictures. Full particulars on receipt of 25 Cents. Send stamp, or with sample picture, 10 Cents. Where you can get it.

THE STELLAR TELLURIAN.

With Jackson's Mathematical Geography, Manual for the Instrument, Celestial Hemispheres and a Key, the whole forming a complete Illustrated course in Astronomy for Schools, Colleges, Public and Private Libraries.



The Stellar Tellurian is unrivaled, not only in respect to its mechanical execution, but also in respect to the range of difficult topics, which it makes perfectly simple. Among these may be named: the two conditions necessary to eclipses, solar and lunar, the motion, progression of the ecliptic, etc. By turning the crank the earth is made to revolve on its axis and revolve in a true ellipse along the ecliptic, through the signs and constellations of the Zodiac, while the sun's rays automatically draw the sun upon the earth's surface, in accordance with the laws of gravitation, performing its monthly elliptical and inclined orbit.

The Celestial Hemispheres are two wall maps, nearly 8 feet in diameter, representing the night sky as it actually appears. The Key enables the pupil to find the constellations upon the stars.

Teachers and men of science generally have uniformly expressed their approval and wonder at the beauty and accuracy of the instrument and charts. For circulars and articles address

STELLAR TELLURIAN MFG. CO., 60 Barclay Street, N. Y.

A hand-book of Elocutionary training, as well as Elocutionary performance. THE

ELOCUTIONIST'S ANNUAL.

Just out! A volume of fresh and popular Readings, Recitations, Declarations, Dialogues, Tableaux, etc., etc. By A. W. HENSON.

and comprising pieces for all occasions, besides being specially adapted as an auxiliary to the regular Reader Series in schools. Every Teacher and Scholar should have it.

Price, postpaid, in cloth binding, with gold back and embossed sides. \$2.00. 25 cents.

J. W. DAUGHADAY & Co., Publishers,

41 and 536 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS.

A Great Offer to All!

STOP WORRYING.

A writer in *Chamber's Journal* says: "That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work, is evident from noting the class of persons who suffer most from the effects of mental overstrain. The case-book of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting man, the railroad manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufacturing or commercial works, who most frequently exhibit the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares, accompanied by suppressed emotion, occupations liable to great vicissitudes of fortune, and those which involve the bearing on the mind of a multiplicity of intricate details, eventually break down the lives of the strongest. In estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds under hard work, it is always necessary to take early training into account. A young man cast suddenly into a position involving great care and responsibility, will break down; whereas, had he been gradually habituated to this position, he would have performed its duties without difficulty. It is probably for this reason that the professional classes generally suffer less from the effects of overstrain than others. They have had a long course of preliminary training, and their work comes on them by degrees; therefore, when it does come in excessive quantity it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the other hand, who suddenly find themselves in position requiring severe mental toil, generally die before their time."

T. M. STEWART,
(Formerly senior partner of No. 157 West 3rd St.)
326 Seventh Avenue,
Also,
34 Penn Street, Brooklyn, E. D.



Carpets thoroughly freed from dust and moth without injury to the finest fabric.
Also, by our new method, we can remove all stains from Carpets, whatever cause, without injury to color.
Orders, by post or otherwise, promptly attended to.

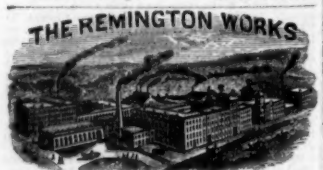
Our New SEWING MACHINE Attachments.

Our new Sewing Machine Attachments, unequalled in variety, perfection of work and simplicity, consisting of eight complete and separate attachments, viz:

One Favorite Tuck, One 1/2 inch Hemmer, One Adjustable Butler, One 1 1/2 inch Hemmer, One Scalloped Dress, One 3/4 inch Hemmer, Goods Binder, One 1 inch Hemmer, Oil-can Holder.

Neatly put up in boxes with full directions, and are adjustable to all machines.
PRICE \$2.00.
H. W. FOOTE, 767 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.
OFFICE
240
GRAND
STREET,
3d floor east of
Bowery.



FIRE-ARMS! AND SEWING MACHINES!

New Double-Barreled Branch-Loading Shot Guns, Snap and Positive Action, with patent Joint Check, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness; celebrated Remington Express—adopted by nine different governments and renowned throughout the world for military, hunting and target purposes; Revolvers, Rifle-Cartridges, Metallic Cartridges, &c.

Also Manufacturers of the new
Remington Sewing Machine

to which was awarded the

"THE MEDAL OF PROGRESS,"
the highest order of merit awarded at the late Vienna Exposition; also received the first and only premium over all other machines at the great Central New York Fair, at Utica, 1878. This machine has sprung rapidly into favor, as the best-made machine in the world, and possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect lock-stitch.

Send for Circulars.
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Iliac, N. Y.
New York Office, 261 Broadway and 264 Bowery.

FRELIGH'S REMEDY.



A SURE CURE

**Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Gout, and
Nervous Headache.**

An internal remedy, which eradicates the cause of these diseases from the system.
Carefully prepared from the prescription of a eminent physician by

HIND & MURPHY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 81 BARCLAY ST., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Sent to any address (prepaid) on receipt of \$1.

SOHMER & CO.,



PIANOS.
THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE. EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN TONE AND DURABILITY.

149 East Fourteenth street, N. Y.

Cable & Sons'
BEAUTIFUL 7-14 OCTAVE
ROSEWOOD PIANOS.
Carved legs, patent spruce, every improvement fully warranted. Manufacturers' price, \$250. In estimate taken, \$3 monthly. Second-hand Pianos \$100 and upward. Call and examine.
CABLE.
107 West 2nd St., cor. 6th Ave., N. Y.

The ARION PIANO is the BEST!
SAVE MONEY by purchasing the best Piano. Do not decide what make to get until you write for our Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. The "Arion Piano" contains four patented improvements that make it more durable than any piano in the market. Write for circular and mention where you saw this notice. Address The Arion Piano-Forte Co., 5 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

THE DOANE PIANOS
New and Second-hand PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO LET.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH.
Warehouses, LAMPTON BUILDING, NINTH STREET, between Second and Third Aves.

U. S. Piano Co., 210 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
LOW FOR CASH, OR INSTALLMENTS, AND FOR RENT.
A. E. BALE & CO.,
No. 15 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.



READY MAY 1st.

THE VERY BEST
**Sunday-School Song Book,
SONGS OF
GRACE and GLORY!**

By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL.
160 Pages.

**SPLENDID HYMNS,
CHOICE MUSIC,
TINTED PAPER,
SUPERIOR BINDING.**

Price in Boards, 35c.; \$3.00 per 100.
A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed (as soon as issued), on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.
Order filled in town.
**HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York.**

CARPET CLEANING.

U. S. STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

157 to 163 West 32d St.
PRICES FOR BEATING AND BRUSHING, Ingrain and Three-ply.....\$2 per yard.
Brussels.....\$2
Velvets and Wiltons.....\$2
Axminster.....\$2
H. S. ALLISON,
Late Stewart & Allison.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

15 East Twenty-seventh street, Between Fifth and Madison avenues, New York.
No connection whatever with any other house. The Original HANKINSON, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely freed from dust, moth, etc. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen; also taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets packed with a preparation of my own make which effectually preserves them from moth, etc.
Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within city limits. Insurance procured if desired.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

CHARLES H. ROCKWELL,

Successor to
HANKINSON & CO.,
Improved Steam Carpet Cleaning Works,
1485, 1487 and 1489 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Carpets cleaned thoroughly and returned when promised, cartage free. Carpets taken up and relaid. Carpets packed with a preparation which we guarantee will preserve them from moth, and taken on storage. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
S. S. All carpets insured while in our possession free of charge.

Carpet Cleaning Establishment, EVERY & FREEMAN, Proprietors,

222 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, Between Second and Third Avenues.
Having been in the business over thirty years, our work having always met with the approbation of the public, their patronage is still respectfully solicited. Carpets, in the process of cleaning, are not only freed from moths and dust, but also thoroughly aired. Carpets called for and returned without regard to weather.
Carpets carefully taken up and relaid. Orders sent by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Carpets bought and sold; also taken on storage.

UNION & BOSTON Steam Carpet Cleaning Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.
This establishment is so well known that printed references are not necessary.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THIS MACHINE DOES NOT WET OR DAMP YOUR CARPETS.

CARPETS TAKEN UP, CLEANED AND RE-LAID.

No. 9 East Nineteenth Street
Bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

Cor. Bond & Third Streets, BROOKLYN.
TEMPLE & FOX, Proprietors.

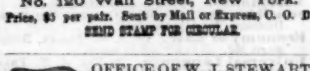
R. S. BERGEN'S Steam Carpet-Cleaning WORKS.
241 to 247 E. FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, (Bet 2d and 3d Aves.), NEW YORK.
All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction given. Cartage free.

METALLIC ELECTRIC SHIELDS.

Fully Endorsed by the British Medical Profession. Have Cured Thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Disorders. Applied and Worn on the Parts Affected, For Lame Back, Local Pains, Palsy, Paralysis, Weakness, Poor Circulation, and Affections of the Eyes, it is a Scientific Cure. Sold by all Druggists or General Agents.

GEORGE SWEETSER,
No. 120 Wall Street, New York.
Price, \$3 per pair. Sent by Mail or Express, Q. O. D.
SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF W. J. STEWART, DENTIST, 830 W. 30TH STREET.
Sets of teeth \$10 and upward. Teeth filled with every material at moderate rates. The Jockey Club Elixir for cleansing the teeth and purifying the breath, prepared only at this office.
N. B.—A Discount to Teachers.



ALEX. M. LESLEY, MANUFACTURER,

224 W. TWENTY-THIRD ST., N. Y.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, gilding, glazing, silvering, lettering, staining, coloring, harmony, contrast, &c., &c. Book of Alphabets, &c. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, &c. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual, &c. Taxidermist's Manual, &c. Soap-maker's Manual, &c. Photographic Handbook, &c. Lightning Calculator, &c. Employment Seeker's Guide, &c. Of booksellers, or by mail, JESSIE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD.

J. T. BARNARD & SONS, COAL & WOOD.
Cor. Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
294 FRONT STREET.

MISFIT CARPETS.

GOOD SECOND-HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS,

ALL SIZES, RICH PATTERNS AND FINE QUALITIES.
English Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain,
VERY CHEAP, AT THE OLD PLACE,

112 FULTON STREET,
Between William and Nassau Streets.
Sent Home Free of Charge.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
AT MERRELL'S, (Late Cummings.)
PIANO WAREHOUSES, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.

A large stock, including Pianos of the best makers, for sale cheap for cash, or to rent. Money paid for rent applied to purchase. Repairing done well and promptly. Call and examine before deciding elsewhere.
M. H. MERRELL, late Cummings, No. 8 Union Square.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

NODWELLING CAN BE COMPLETE without an adequate supply of pure water. Until recently this great essential was unobtainable, as the leaden pipes in use everywhere were a slow and insidious poison, which medical testimony has proved to have ruined the health of thousands. The only water-pipe, cheap and durable, that will insure perfect safety, is the PATENT TIN-LEAD PIPE, manufactured by the COLWELL LEAD CO., No. 213 Centre Street, New York. This pipe is cheaper than lead pipe, when strength and durability are considered. It is used in several hospital and other public buildings, and in numerous private residences. In several large stock-yards, where it has been used, the condition of the cattle improved rapidly. This tin-lined pipe is approved by Architects, Water Commissioners, Medical Faculty, Civil Engineers, and all those whose investigations are directed to the best means of securing the health and comfort of society. Price 16¢ cents per lb. Descriptive Pamphlets sent by mail, free.

300 PIECES OF MUSIC FOR 50 CENTS.
"School Chimes,"
By JAMES R. MURRAY. A new School Song Book. The latest and best. Contains over 300 beautiful pieces for Schools, Seminaries, Juvenile Classes and the Home Circle. Price 50 cents; \$5 per dozen. Single copy mailed, post-paid, for 50 cents.
S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, O.

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY.

Send your address, write clearly, and receive \$1.50 worth of NEW MUSIC FREE. Also, send for SPECIMEN PAGES of the
HEADLIGHT
The forthcoming School Song-Book.
MUSICAL GEM.
A Collection of Popular VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 100 pages. Regular Sheet-Music Plates. 10¢ Only \$1.25 in paper.
WHITT, SMITH & FERRY,
222 and 224 Washington street, Boston.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.
The well-known Original and Popular Numbers.
303-404-170-351,
Having been examined by other Makers, we desire to caution the public in respect to said imitations.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
81 John Street, New York.
HENRY HOBBS, Sole Agents.

THE YANKEE LETTER FILE & BINDER.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, RAILROAD COMPANIES and BUSINESS MEN of all classes, do not spend your time longer in parting, folding and packing away in pigeon-hole boxes, etc., your letters, bills and papers of any kind, but buy the YANKEE LETTER FILE AND BINDER, which will pay for its cost every week. It binds your letters and papers into book form from day to day as received, where you can refer to them instantly through your lifetime. The days of BULL FLOW and FORKS have passed. Remember it has no FLAPPING COVERS, which are soon gone. It dispenses with MALLETS, PUNCHES and WIRE TWISTING. You can BIND your BOOK INSTANTLY when taken from the file, as seen in CUT. It is made of BLACK WALNUT and SHEET BRASS, and warranted all we say or money refunded. Don't purchase others until you examine. For sale by stationery dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Manufactured by

Dunham & Co.,
OFFICE AND FACTORY, 402 CENTRE STREET

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT.

THE CHAMPION of the WORLD.
Perfection in the art of making Coffee at last attained.

This household wonder makes Coffee by steam and boiling water combined. It never boils over, makes its own hot water, does its own dripping, and in the shortest time on record distills coffee as clear as amber, extracts all its strength, and retains all its aromatic and nutritious properties. The only perfect working coffee-maker ever offered to the public. Family size Copper Bottoms and wire gauze Strainers, 1 gall., \$3; 5 quarts, \$2.75; 2 quarts, \$2.50; 1 quart, \$2.25. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Tin bottoms, 50 cents less. Coffee and Tea Urns, plain or nickel plated, furnished hot and saloon to order. Royalty stamps for sale to manufacturers. Send stamp for illustrated circular and terms.

Office and Salesrooms, 678 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

INCLUDING
AIR PUMPS, ELECTRICAL MACHINES OF ALL KINDS, INDUCTION COILS, GILBERT'S TUBES, SPARKING TUBES, SPECTROSCOPES, ACQUICAT APPARATUS, &c., &c., &c.

A very large stock constantly on hand. Prices and Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail to any address on receipt of ten cents.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.
224 Chestnut St., Phila.

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Bedding, Etc.
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HEYWOOD & CREAN,
115 CANAL STREET.

MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHED 1824.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Sealing Wax, Wafers,
Writing Inks, Fluid,
ETC., ETC.

For the Use of Schools and Colleges.
127 and 129 William St.,
NEW YORK.

G. MANGOLD.
Teaching Materials, Geometrical Figures, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus for Schools, Colleges, Academies and the Home. 75 BOWERY (first floor). Office hours—Wednesday from 1 to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JAMES BRADY'S MATING AGENCY No. 28 Row St. Latest Improved Newspaper FOLDING MACHINES.